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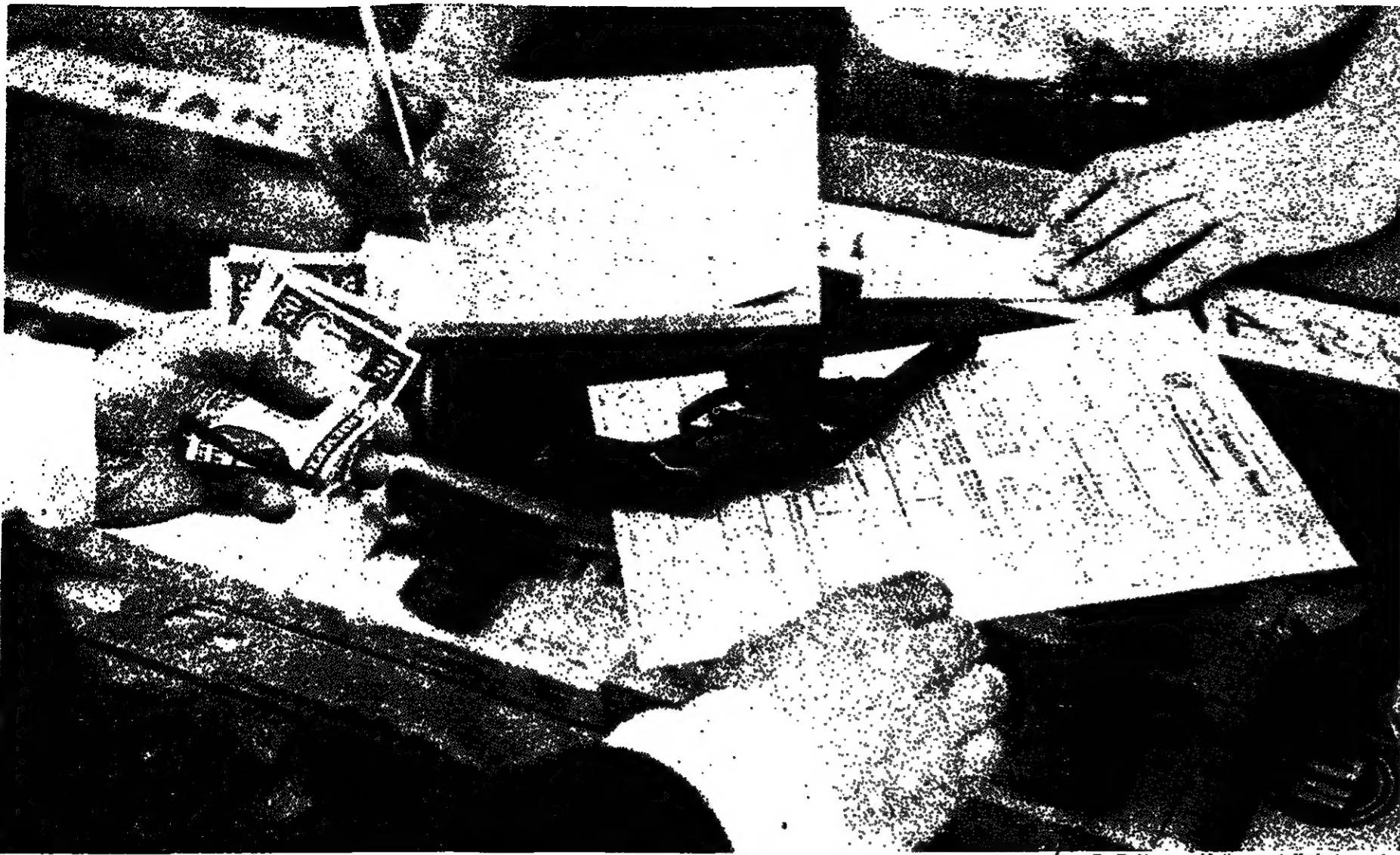
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Controlling handguns: Is Congress ready to increase limitations on ownership?

Congress takes new aim at gun control

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Since Congress took its last serious look at gun control in 1972, a crime has been committed with a gun somewhere in the United States every two minutes — an estimated 560,000 of them.

This increase now is compelling Congress to take new aim at Americans' pocket arsenal.

The House of Representatives, traditionally opposed to gun control legislation, opens hearings on the issue Tuesday (Feb. 18), and the Senate will receive an important new proposal Wednesday.

Gun ownership has proven an elusive legislative target in the seven years since the Gun Control Act of 1968, which imposed a system of licensing and outlawed cheap "Saturday night specials."

There has been more than a 50

percent increase in shooting fatalities and wounding, an 80 percent rise in armed robbery victims, and a doubling in policemen shot to death.

Efforts to enact more effective controls have failed. But this time may be different for these reasons:

• New Congress. The ranks of gun defenders were reduced in the November elections, many replaced by control advocates — most significantly in the House. "The bills being introduced this year are notabl

er," observes a subcommittee aide.

• New popularity. Opinion polls now show gun control favored by 75 percent or more of Americans, including even 80 percent of gun owners themselves.

• New maturity. Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D) of Michigan, who will chair the hearings this week by the judiciary subcommittee on crime, detects "a certain maturity" since

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How soon will economy hit bottom?

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. recession continues to worsen, though some indicators seem to be finding firm ground amid the quicksand.

How to combat the economic decline, however, sharply divides the White House and Congress over the just-ended holiday weekend.

The stock market appears to have touched bottom already and to be on the way up. Inflation apparently is subsiding slightly as shown by the 0.3 percent drop in the wholesale price index in January.

On the other hand, the output of the country's factories, mines, and utilities in January dropped a stunning 3.6 percent. This, reports the Federal Reserve Board, was the steepest one-month decline in industrial production since December, 1937, during the great depression.

An example of White House-Congress disagreement surfaced Sunday when Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D) of West Virginia, majority whip, said that

Ford and Congress still disagree—
but there are encouraging signs

President Ford's program to reduce oil imports by one-million barrels a day this year would "exacerbate the recession, increase unemployment, and have a very serious effect on inflation."

Asked what Congress will do about the President's economic and energy proposals, Senator Byrd, appearing on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), predicted approval of a tax cut and tax rebate and rejection of Mr. Ford's decision to tax oil imports.

Congress, added Senator Byrd, also will turn down the President's request that "some domestic spending programs" be deferred or rescinded. Mr. Ford has asked for a 5 percent growth "cap" this year on social security and some other programs, as part of a move to trim \$17 billion from federal spending.

The President's energy program, said Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota on "Meet the Press"

(NBC-TV), would "cost 400,000 jobs" and add 3 percent to the inflation rate.

If Democrats are blocking this program, he added, "it will be a great public service."

Senator Humphrey, new chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, assailed what he called the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy, which "is taking us down the drain" toward depression.

Meanwhile, mortgage money is more available, as Americans squirrel away additional savings in mutual savings banks and savings-and-loan associations. Short-term interest rates are dropping.

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Kissinger holds Mideast tempo

Secretary tells Gromyko another withdrawal likely before having to resume Geneva parley

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

While Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was conferring here with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, there were signs from Israel and Egypt that the Secretary's tour of the Middle East last week was having just the results he had sought — movement toward an interim settlement.

This was, in fact, the most important thing Dr. Kissinger had to talk to Mr. Gromyko about. The Russians have expressed strong resentment of American efforts to work out a deal between Israel and its Arab neighbors in advance of resumption of the Geneva conference which held a preliminary meeting in December of 1973 — with the Soviet Union as co-chairman along with the United States.

The Russians suspect — rightly — that the Americans want to maintain the position of diplomatic dominance which they won as result of Dr. Kissinger's success in negotiating disengagement agreements between Israel and Egypt and Israel and Syria. And there was not much Dr. Kissinger could tell Mr. Gromyko to dispel this conviction.

Israeli conclusion

One side of the encouraging news from the Middle East was that Israeli leaders have come to the conclusion, after careful study by their legal experts, that a declaration of nonbelligerence by Egypt — which Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin had called essential as a quid pro quo for withdrawal from strategic passes or oil fields in Sinai — would not, after all, be necessary.

The experts agreed with what Dr. Kissinger had told them: that a nonbelligerency declaration was tantamount to declaring peace and more than the Egyptians could be expected to swallow at this time. It would therefore be sufficient for Egypt to promise to "refrain from warfare."

Egyptian President Sadat had hinted during interviews in Paris just before the Kissinger tour that he was prepared for something like that.

Withdrawal expected

The other side of the encouraging news was that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has told a gathering of information specialists in Beirut that he expected a limited

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Kissinger's quest for cheaper oil

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are conflicting reports about the measure of support Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger got in Saudi Arabia for the U.S. plan for long-term, oil-purchase agreements — but at a fixed minimum or "floor" price.

Dana Adams Schmidt, with the Kissinger party, cables: Senior U.S. officials said after the Secretary's weekend meeting in Riyadh with King Fahs and his Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, that the two had given general support to the U.S. plan.

Just before the Secretary's plane landed in Riyadh, an official aboard told correspondents that one member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had already promised support for the U.S. "floor" price deal in exchange for long-term U.S. economic aid commitments. The official refused to identify the country.

This exchange with the official mistakenly led some correspondents to report that the United States had abandoned the policy of collective action by consumers in dealing with

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Arabs vs. Jews in banking

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Arab blacklisting of certain prominent Jewish banks has riven the competitive, yet discreet and clanish international banking community.

The issue, in the eyes of the blacklisted banks, is whether the banking fraternity will permit Arabs to dictate with whom they shall do business. Among these are well-known City of London institutions like N. M. Rothschild and S. G. Warburg, and Lazard Freres of Paris and New York.

Other banks, also Jewish, say they have no choice. "We simply cannot afford to stand up on our hind legs and say we are the best financial center in the world and you come here on our terms or not at all," said Sir Cyril Kleinwort, chairman of Kleinwort Benson. "All the Arab business will simply go to Zurich or elsewhere."

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FOCUS

Toyland goes nostalgic

By George Moneyhun

New York

Gaily decorated Christmas trees . . . model trains that puff white smoke . . . a miniature colonial village . . . Miss Liberty and Betsy Ross dolls . . . and a throng of seasoned shoppers from across the United States.

It's Christmas in February as some 9,000 retail buyers invade New York City for the American Toy Fair, the annual trade show at which toy manufacturers unveil their new lines of playthings for the coming year.

What are the trends in toyland in 1975? On the eve of the U.S. Bicentennial, when wide-eyed youngsters gather around Christmas trees, most toy manufacturers are banking on Americans being caught up in nostalgia, reliving their country's Colonial heritage. Thus there is a definite trend toward nostalgic and historical toys.

Youngsters next Christmas will be reaching for customized jolopies that were popular in the 1950s, a Chattanooga choco-choco train made popular by 1940s band-leader Glenn Miller, jigsaw puzzles depicting movie stills from the 1930s, and turn-of-the-century dolls.

Bicentennial toys will include toy muskets and pistols used by the Minutemen, dolls in Colonial costumes, quiz games on American history, jigsaw puzzles based on the Revolutionary War, and Colonial doll houses.

But not everybody in the industry agrees that Americans will be captivated by "times gone by." "I don't think the bicentennial will sell," argues Anson Isaacson, managing partner of Marvin Glass & Associates, the biggest toy-design firm in the United States. "All this talk about kids being nostalgic . . . I think they're whistling Dixie," he says of those who see a nostalgia trend.

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Phnom Penh—huddling from the war

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Phnom Penh stoic as the war closes in

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Phnom Penh's "street without joy" of the moment is undoubtedly Lane 21. This sandy road lined with tamarind trees recently has absorbed more than its share of the rockets that Cambodian insurgents have been firing into the city.

The Chinese-made 107-mm. rocket is by no means the most powerful weapon in the insurgents' arsenal; and, at first glance, Lane 21 shows few signs of damage. But more than 50 rockets have struck in or around this road over the past six weeks, killing at least 10 persons and wounding more than 50 others.

Lane 21 is located only half a mile from Phnom Penh's Fochentong Airport, a regular target that is within easy range of the insurgents' rocket-launching positions to the northwest. And many of the people jammed into the area live in flimsy wooden shacks or palm thatch huts that offer little protection against rocket shrapnel.

Aside from those hitting the airport, many of the rockets crashing down on the city — more than 200 of them since the start of a Khmer Rouge offensive January 1 — appear to be fired at random, with no particular target intended.

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Sugarmakers face law suits on high prices

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
The largest candy-producing state in the U.S. — Illinois — now has joined the attack on some of the nation's major sugar companies.

More than 15 federal or private law suits are pending in various parts of the country against the companies, accusing them of illegal price-fixing. But consumers, still smarting from the dramatic price increases of sugar, candy, soda and gum in 1974, may find little relief in lower prices as a result of the suits.

Most of the suits deal with alleged price-fixing before 1974, although a federal probe in New York also deals with more recent actions.

Some sugar specialists blame the price increases on such factors as growing world consumption and weather damage to sugar crops last year.

Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott, on behalf of all consumers of sugar or sugar products, filed suit Feb. 12 in U.S. District Court, charging five major sugar processors or sellers with price-fixing "beginning sometime prior to 1970 . . . and continuing thereafter to the present."

But some of the major candy and gum companies of Illinois, which buy large quantities of sugar from the same sugar companies are not filing suits.

"We've never had any indication that there was price-fixing," said one vice-president of Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company of Chicago, makers of Wrigley's Spearmint, Doublemint and Juicy Fruit.

Last year the retail price on Wrigley's packs of gum jumped from 10 cents to 15 cents in most places. Sugar was a cost factor in the company raising its wholesale prices.

There has been "no literal price-fixing as such," says Jack Baur, who purchases more than 50 million pounds of sugar a year for Planters Confectionary Corporation, of Chicago, makers of Baby Ruth and Butterfinger candy bars. It has been a "me-too type of thing," with one sugar company following the lead of others when one changes its prices, he said.

But the makers of Dad's Root Beer and Crush, Superior Beverages Company, Inc. of Gary, Ind., have filed suit. Sugar companies are "fixing an artificially high price" on sugar, says Bernard Rosen, co-owner of the company.

The retail price on their sodas jumped from 99 cents a year ago to \$1.59 in most places for a pack of six 12-ounce cans, said Mr. Rosen, blaming sugar price increases as the main reason. He said he was "frustrated" and wanted to get his prices down to increase sales, which he said are lagging greatly now.

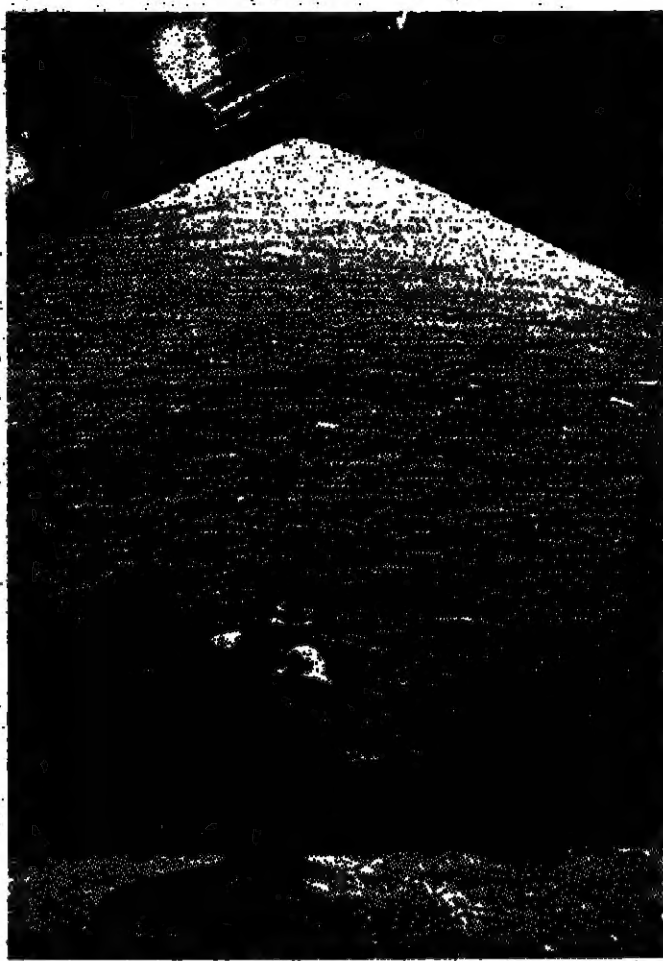
Sugar prices soared in 1974, but opinion is divided among experts as to why.

"For the last four to five years, world consumption has been increasing at a faster rate than production," says Ellsworth De Masters, sugar specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Sugar prices appear to be leveling off now, however, he said.

Mr. Baur blames much of the 1974 sugar price increase on poor weather damaging some foreign sugar crops.

Others note that the world market price of sugar has been increasing. The U.S. imports much of its sugar. In San Francisco, the U.S. Justice Department recently issued criminal indictments against seven sugar companies. All the companies have pleaded "not guilty," says Robert Staal of the department's anti-trust division there.

Three civil cases brought by the department and 12 private suits against the companies also are pending, according to Mr. Staal.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Sugar piles, legal problems mount

California marijuana ease-up?

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Encouraged by a "successful" experiment in neighboring Oregon, California seems on the verge of liberalizing its marijuana law.

Legislation which, in effect, would reduce a charge of possession of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor is moving with surprising ease through committees and is heading for debate on the open floor.

If it passes the Legislature, it likely will be signed by Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. Mr. Brown, who took office last month, favors lower penalties for possession and use (as opposed to sale) of marijuana. His predecessor, Republican Ronald Reagan, vigorously opposed any change in the law which now gives the courts jurisdiction to decide whether a particular "use" offense is a misdemeanor or a felony.

In 1972, a hotly debated ballot measure to decriminalize marijuana possession here was soundly defeated at the polls. And efforts by the Legislature to accomplish similar laws have since failed — or been vetoed by Mr. Reagan.

Why the possible turnaround now? Observers say continued pressure

from the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) and similar groups have gained influence in what now is a heavily Democratic and "liberally" oriented Legislature.

Also, reports on the lack of negative effects following Oregon's action in October, 1973, to abolish criminal penalties for marijuana use have had an impact in California. Oregon was the first to take such a radical stance. Recent citizen surveys there indicate that more than 50 percent still support the more liberal law — and 26 percent are reported to advocate "legalization" of sale and possession of small amounts of the drug.

However, what is still not clear is whether reduced penalties have increased use of marijuana — particularly among young people.

This has been a major dispute between backers and opponents of proposed legislation here. Also contested are the harmful physical effects marijuana may have on users.

Proponents argue: the drug has become part of the American "lifestyle"; it is widely used (regularly by as many as 8 million people); it is not physically harmful nor does it lead to use of "hard" drugs.

But valid data is still sketchy — and many state and national studies are contradictory.

For example, in 1972, the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse — after a two-year probe — concluded that criminal penalties for marijuana use should be lifted.

However, late last year, a U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare report indicated that the drug has "serious implications" for users' physical and psychological health.

Advocates of abolishing or lightening criminal penalties for use point to hazards of smoking and alcohol use — which carry no strict penalties for participants.

And some surveys indicate that parents continue to oppose marijuana use by their youngsters; at the same time, many oppose jail sentences or stiff fines for this practice.

Among other things, the proposed California law would make possession of less than one ounce of marijuana a misdemeanor — carrying a "citation" instead of arrest — and resulting in a maximum \$100 fine; assess a \$500 fine or six months in jail for possession of more than one ounce; levy a misdemeanor penalty of no more than \$100 for giving less than one ounce to somebody else.

A state law here making it a felony to sell or grow marijuana or possess the drug with the intention to sell it would continue to stand.

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Brand C	53%
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Brand F	49%
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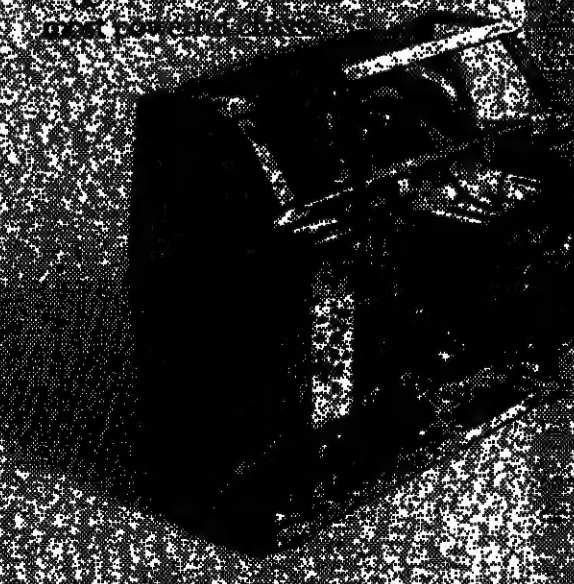
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The quality goes in before the name goes on

Kirkland solidifies stance as Meany heir

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
George Meany's heir-apparent as the most prominent labor leader in the United States seemed even more solidly entrenched this week as the AFL-CIO's executive council met in Bal Harbor, Fla.

The heir is a man little-known to most Americans — Lane Kirkland, currently the No. 2 man in AFL-CIO as its secretary-treasurer.

Few observers expect him to succeed Mr. Meany soon. Despite his age, Mr. Meany is still firmly in command of AFL-CIO and will undoubtedly be re-elected to another two-year term as president later this

year. His health appears good. He maintains a full schedule.

Yet interest is great in his possible successor, as labor wrestles with internal politics as well as the national recession and rising unemployment.

Mr. Kirkland has no independent power base in a national union. His affiliation was with the Master Mates

and Pilots union, a relatively small group within the AFL-CIO.

His strength today is that he is a good administrator — and he is Mr. Meany's own personal choice as the next leader.

His position is strengthened by the recent withdrawal from contention of I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers (the largest union in the AFL-CIO). Mr. Abel also said he will retire as head of his union in 1977.

Mr. Kirkland, it is thought, would not alter basic AFL-CIO policies, if chosen as leader. Inevitably, though, he would have to cope with internal maneuvering that would come from his own inability to act with the unrivaled authority Mr. Meany now possesses.

"It's time to let the younger people take over," said Mr. Abel. He gave no other reason than age for his surprise decision. He will be 69 in 1977, when his term as USW president runs out.

Recently, Mr. Meany has appeared to be grooming Mr. Kirkland for the top office by designating him to important commissions (among them the Rockefeller committee to probe into the CIA) and by assigning him to legislative and major speaking assignments.

Mr. Abel's withdrawal could also strengthen the prospects of John H. Lyons, president of the Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers. Up to now Mr. Lyons has been very much a dark horse for possible succession to AFL-CIO's top job.

* Kissinger oil-price quest

Continued from Page 1

the producers, and now was ready to deal bilaterally with oil producers, beginning with Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Kissinger personally issued a correction insisting that he remains true to the principles he enunciated in his National Press Club speech a few days before the beginning of his Middle Eastern tour.

High price 'crumbling'

Secretary Kissinger says that the high OPEC price of more than \$11 per barrel is already crumbling under the pressure of a 7 percent reduction in European and 3 percent reduction in American production and plans for further economies, not to mention alternative sources of energy.

Libya, in particular, has shown signs of willingness to cut prices according to information reaching a senior official accompanying Secretary Kissinger.

Some OPEC countries, notably Iran, have sharply cut production in an effort to keep up prices. But Dr. Kissinger says he believes they will drop eventually to around \$6 a barrel.

The alternative facing the producers — as Dr. Kissinger sees it — is either to agree now to a long-term lower price which would be supported by an agreed "floor" price or to run the risk of a disastrous price break later.

John Cooley cables from Beirut: Reports reaching here suggest no Saudi Arabian enthusiasm for Secretary Kissinger's proposal before the International Energy Agency (IEA) meeting last week for a "floor" price for oil.

Reuters quoted Saudi Oil Minister Yamani as denying — after Dr. Kissinger's departure from Riyadh — that he and the Secretary had discussed draft accords between produc-

ers and consumers at prices below current level of \$11 a barrel. Shei Yamani said Saudi policy aimed agreement in this field — but within the framework of OPEC as the proposed producer-consumer conference.

As seen by the authoritative oil journal, Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), U.S. policy aims to break the power of OPEC which regards as a cartel. The U.S. wants "to ram through a substantial reduction of OPEC oil prices, while the same time protecting the members' own substitute energy interests behind a tariff wall or by means of domestic price support."

"True," continues MEES, "have been put out that the U.S. group would be prepared to consider some form of indexing of oil price once OPEC had agreed to the low base price," but this would mean end of OPEC's power and we therefore be rejected by all OPEC members.

[Indexing oil prices — as proposed by oil producers — means tying it to the rising cost of essentials (such as grain) which the producers need buy on world markets, and often for oil consumers.]

Saudi Oil Minister Yamani's statement — made before he saw Kissinger in Riyadh — stressed he "hopes" the world oil-price freeze effective until September, can be extended "beyond 1975."

On a possible Arab oil embargo which top U.S. officials in Washington have again referred to recently possible "strangulation" justifying U.S. military action — Sheikh Yamani said he hoped the root cause of the conflict — "the terrible occupied by the Israelis against will of the international community will be given back to the Arabs."

Turks unfazed by outcry over new state

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul
Turkish officials seem unconcerned at the first negative reactions to the Turkish Cypriot proclamation of a separate state in the northern half of Cyprus and the Greeks' decision to take the question to the UN Security Council.

"Whatever the reaction and whatever the Security Council's decision, nothing can change the present situation," a senior Turkish diplomat commented. "The Turkish federated state will remain there and consolidate itself and will wait for the Greek side to join it in a federal republic."

Turkish officials are watching how the Soviet Union as well as the nonaligned countries will react. They think that, in view of the new situation in Turkey-American relations, Moscow will refrain from siding with Cypriot President Makarios.

Two factors

Two factors led Turkey to authorize Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş to make his proclamation of a Turkish state.

• The new Greek Cypriot proposals submitted to Mr. Denktaş Feb. 10 providing for the establishment of several cantons with predominantly Turkish or Greek Cypriot populations under a strong central Cypriot gov-

ernment. The Turks saw this as an attempt to put back the clock.

• The cutoff in American aid. The Turks think this encouraged Archbishop Makarios to become more intransigent. Undoubtedly it hardened Turkey's attitude.

Turkish officials say the Denktaş proclamation does not mean partition of the island. They say Turkey is not interested in partition because this would not have outside support and would establish a new border with Greece in the Mediterranean.

No other choice?

What the Turks are hoping for is that the Greek Cypriots finally will understand that they have no other choice but to accept the federal system and negotiate on the basis of proposals submitted by Mr. Denktaş for a bizonal federation.

* Congress aims at gun control

Continued from Page 1

the emotional gun control debates that followed the Kennedy and King assassinations.

The 21 bills before the House cover a full range of proposals from strictly banning private handguns and buying up existing weapons, to scrapping the 1968 law and imposing stiffer penalties on crimes committed with guns.

Focus on handguns

A prime target in the coming examination is expected to be whether to bar private possession of handguns.

Some, like the otherwise tough bill of Rep. Abner J. Mikva (D) of Illinois, would not. But a more sweeping measure by Rep. Jonathan B.ingham (D) of New York would outlaw manufacture, importation, sale, transportation, and possession. "Unless you ban possession, you

don't get at the real problem," argues a Bingham aide.

Marshaled behind the bill are many gun control groups, including the newly formed National Council to Control Handguns. The bill will be introduced in the Senate this week by co-author Philip A. Hart (D) of Michigan.

Opposition is expected to be spearheaded, as in past campaigns, by the politically heavy-gauge National Rifle Association (NRA), which fights legislation "which discriminates against and harasses the law-abiding citizen and which will be ignored by the criminal."

Crime blamed

The NRA argues: "Crime is the problem — not gun ownership. . . . More of our citizens, particularly those in the metropolitan centers where violent crime is rampant, have bought guns because of that crime. Control the crime, and you will certainly see the number of guns owned only for protection drastically reduced."

House subcommittee chairman Conyers, a long-time proponent of gun controls, represents an inner-city Detroit constituency "that is fed up with killing and needless tragedy." He is keeping his options open. He has introduced or co-sponsored no bill, and says, "My mind is not made up."

* When will economy bottom out?

Continued from Page 1

Cut-rate sales and rebates by car and appliance makers help to reduce swollen inventories of unsold goods, paving the way for an upturn in production later this year.

President Ford and his senior economic aides, on the strength of these factors, try to sound more upbeat about the economy than the President's own budget and economic messages would seem to justify.

"The trend of the economy through the year," says Stephen S. Gardner, deputy secretary of the Treasury, "should be considerably better than last year."

This talk of "trends" does not obscure the fact that the jobless rate, 8.2 percent in January, is still climbing, that production is dropping, and that no one can foresee when and where these two key indicators will bottom out.

Uncertainty tied to inflation

One of the biggest uncertainties centers on what the inflation rate will be, when Congress and the White House finally agree on energy policy

and on the size of the 1976 budget deficit.

President Ford says the 1976 consumer-price index will average 11.3 percent if Congress passes his energy program and holds the fiscal 1976 federal deficit to \$52 billion.

Congressional leaders, without predicting an inflation rate, say the deficit will end up much higher than Mr. Ford wants if the economy is stimulated enough to put people back to work.

Alitalia cutting back in face of heavy deficit

By Reuters

Casablanca
Fifteen offices of the Italian airline Alitalia, including the one here, are being closed in an economy drive, Mario Colucci, chief of the Casablanca office, told a news conference.

He said the twice-weekly Alitalia flights between Rome and Casablanca would cease, along with other flights to South America, the United States, and Africa.

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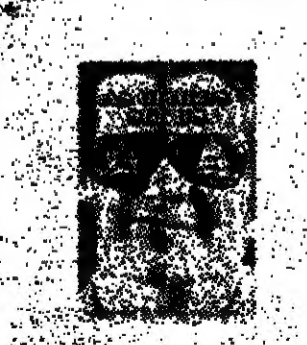


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Miki's accomplishments surprising to Japanese

By Eduardo Lachica
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo — Mild-mannered Takeo Miki has done better in his first 10 weeks as Japan's Prime Minister than many people expected.

Few outside of his strongest supporters expected Mr. Miki to be much more than a short-term caretaker when he was made the surprise choice to head the government last December after the Tanaka administration fell apart.

His philosophical, reformist style appeared ill suited to the rough-and-tumble of Japanese politics. And with only a medium power base of his own in the Liberal Democratic Party, he did not seem to have much of a chance to really take charge.

But after seeing what the veteran Tory maverick has accomplished in little more than two months, the critics are reassessing his viability more favorably. By most accounts, he has done surprisingly well.

Formula may be working

There are even indications that his formula for restoring the credibility of conservative government (as practiced by the Liberal Democratic Party) may be taking some effect.

The LDP's slide into unpopularity appears to have been reversed with the winning of seven successive gubernatorial elections and two other local contests since the start of the year.

The back of the inflation has been broken. The rise in consumer prices, pushing 26 percent last October, is down to 16.8 percent in the Tokyo area, and it may be nudged down further to 15 percent in March. This would give Mr. Miki an advantage in persuading the labor unions into accepting his "social contract" — a guarantee of reduced inflation and

higher welfare benefits in exchange for moderation in wage demands.

In the wake of Japan's own Watergate scandals, Mr. Miki has taken steps to purge his party of its big-spending election campaigns. A former public official of unquestioned integrity, Yoshinori Maeda, has been put in charge of a new fund-raising body that would distribute contributions not only to the LDP but to other parties committed to parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Miki has not always been successful in pushing through his reforms. One of the most biting remarks being made about him is that he is acting "more like a commentator than a politician."

All sorts of commentators

There are commentators of all kinds in Japan's mass media, and they are not always taken very seriously. A well-known author once described a commentator (hyoronka) as "someone who sits at the poolside talking people how to swim without getting wet himself."

With not much clout of his own to put the pressure groups into line, Mr. Miki has had to backpedal on some of his earlier positions. He is proving to be a gradualist.

But the outlines of what Mr. Miki wants to do already are clear. He is out to mellow Japan's unbridled capitalism with what he calls "social fairness" — a philosophy dating back to the postwar years when he tried to promote a reform-minded Cooperative Party with the help of farmers, intellectuals, and liberals.

According to those close to him, Mr. Miki wants to push disarmament, global harmony, and a fair deal between the producers and consumers of resources. The only question is whether he will overcome the caretaker image sufficiently to stay on the job long enough to fulfill such a role.

Local politicians protest possible development of new powers

Ulster's phone policing system assailed

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin — Northern Ireland's new "hotline" system set up to police the province's week-old cease-fire may prove too hot to handle in the opinion of some observers here in Belfast.

The British Government has installed seven "incident" centers in sensitive Roman Catholic areas across the province whose purpose is to de-escalate incidents before they get out of control. These are being manned by seven posts manned by Sinn Féin, the legal political wing of the illegal provisional IRA (Irish Republican Army).

The IRA called the cease-fire Feb. 10 after secret negotiations between Sinn Féin representatives and British officials.

Financial aid asked

Sinn Féin spokesmen have suggested that they will be able to tackle many policing problems for Roman Catholics — and in return they would like some financial support for their posts.

The first task when the British centers went into operation Feb. 12 was to calm fears raised by three overnight shooting incidents, one bombing, and reports of British troops breaking down doors when searching houses.

[Both the IRA and leaders of Protestant guerrilla groups have blamed

maverick gunmen for killings since the cease-fire went into effect, the Associated Press reported. Leaders of Ireland's four main churches, including William Cardinal Conway, Roman Catholic primate, issued a joint statement denouncing the sectarian killings which, they said, created "a very real danger of a backslide into the abyss."

Fairly direct link

When the hot line is working properly, worried Catholics will be able to report any problems to their local Sinn Féin incident center. The Sinn Féin posts can phone a secret 24-hour number known only to them and protected by code words. This links them with British civil servants on the spot who can in turn phone directly to the British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Merlyn Rees.

The new system gives a fairly direct route from the illegal IRA to the British Government and should thus remove many problems.

But it also may have produced some new problems, observers feel.

Roman Catholic politicians are upset because the hot line entirely bypasses them.

Protestant leaders are outraged by what they see as the prospect of putting police powers — and perhaps even legal guns — into the hands of the terrorists.

Local police rejected

The British Government has an obligation to protect and police the

Northern Ireland province. Traditionally local policing has been in the hands of the RUC (the Royal Ulster Constabulary). Catholics have rejected the RUC, and since 1968 many Catholic strongholds have been out of bounds for the RUC police.

The British have sought some way to reintroduce normal policing into these "no-go" areas which once were totally sealed off behind Catholic barricades and now are patrolled by armed soldiers. Only normal policing can win over the confidence and eventually support of the Catholic community, say the British.

The Catholics suggested setting up a separate police force for Catholic areas. The main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has persistently refused to support the RUC despite drastic reforms in the force in recent years.

Protestants reject separate policing and insist that the RUC must have charge throughout the province.

In the Protestant view, if the IRA were to be allowed to take over the policing of the Catholic areas, this would be a surrender by the British and a downhill step toward British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and the enforced unification of Ireland.

Northern Ireland's Catholic politicians and the Dublin government are almost equally disturbed by the possibility of the IRA being given even very limited police powers. At the very least, such a step would give the IRA respectability, it is argued. At the worst, it would give freedom to build up its organization, replenish its funds, and even re-equip with arms and explosives inside its own Catholic areas.

Cartoon as art form due for serious study

By the Associated Press

Washington — Plans have been announced for a six-week exhibition here designed to give the funny world of cartooning serious study as an American art form.

The Yellow Kid, Dick Tracy, Superman, Peanuts, and other cartoon heroes will be featured in the Art Now '75 exhibition at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts from April 22 through June 1.

"Art Now '75 will explore the scope of the cartoon as an indigenous American art form. We will begin with the

origins of the cartoon in the works of Benjamin Franklin and Paul Revere and follow its progress through its contemporary uses in advertising and education," said festival director Jocelyn Kress Turner.

"The original Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoons of Kirby and Oliphant as well as Walt Disney's original film animations will be part of the festival," she said.

Areas to be covered include the comic strip, animation, panel, and political cartoons, advertising, education, and fine art. Demonstrations and panel discussions by prominent working cartoonists are planned.

Marianas sign treaty to accept U.S. control

By Reuters

Guam — The United States started the process of acquiring its first territory since 1917 when a treaty to establish a commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands was signed on San Juan Feb. 15.

The treaty still must be ratified by the district Legislature of the Marianas, the 13,000 inhabitants of the Pacific island chain, the U.S. Congress and President Ford — a process which may take until 1980.

The last territory acquired by the United States was the Virgin Islands, in 1917. The U.S. has administered the Marianas since 1947 under a United Nations mandate.

The treaty provides that the U.S. will retain rights to certain land on the Marianas and will conduct the island group's defense and foreign affairs. The largest of the land leases will be on the island of Tinian, where the U.S. will establish an air base and conduct military training.

Tinian was the home base for American planes that carried out the atomic bomb raids on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

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AP photo

Little Belize hangs on to protectors

British troops remain in this former colony while Guatemala argues its territorial claims

By Reuter

Belmopan, Belize
The little self-governing colony of Belize (formerly British Honduras) is eager for independence, but fears of an invasion from Guatemala may keep British troops here for a long time.

Although Britain and Guatemala plan to reopen talks soon, after a three-year break, there is little hope of a quick agreement which would free Britain of its last military outpost on the American continent.

Belize attained self-government in 1964, but has since refused independence without a defense guarantee, which the British are unwilling to provide. Belizeans fear Guatemala's long-standing claim to sovereignty over their territory.

Previous talks failed

A previous round of secret talks in 1971 and 1972 led nowhere. They were broken off by Guatemala when Britain doubled its garrison in the face of Guatemalan troop movements.

Now both countries have agreed to resume the talks in the United States. But no one is optimistic about a quick agreement.

First, the legal status of Belize, originally an outlaw camp assimilated into the British Empire, is one of the most muddled cases of European colonialism.

Belize is the last of a string of forgotten settlements established by British pirates along the coast of

Central America in Spanish territory during the 17th century.

Britain kept its hold

After the collapse of Spanish colonialism in the 1820s, the other settlements were left to the independent republics of the region. But Britain kept a firm hold on Belize.

Guatemala argues that it inherited Spanish sovereignty over the colony. Mexico has made a similar claim.

Britain and the Belize government say Spain never effectively controlled the territory, that it was never a Guatemalan province, and that a 1909 treaty signed by Guatemala recognized British sovereignty.

Guatemala counters with the argument that Britain abrogated the treaty by failing to build a road to Guatemala City mentioned in its terms. Guatemala also claims it needs a northern coastline to open up its Peten district, a vast area of subtropical forest cut off from the rest of the country by mountains.

Britain says Belize, an undeveloped territory with barely 185,000 people, only would add to Guatemala's problems and defense costs.

Both the Guatemalan and Belizean governments appear to be in a weak position for making concessions.

In Guatemala, President Kjell Laugerud is under strong criticism from right-wing congressmen who nominally support his administration.

If the President concedes to Britain on the Belize issue, observers feel right-wingers might force a change of government.

And in Belize, Prime Minister George Price also saw his People's United Party lose ground in last October's general election. There now is vocal opposition which is sure to incline Mr. Price to take a firm stand on independence.

Trade pact sought

The British will aim for a trade and economic agreement in the coming talks to remove the Guatemalan argument for the need to develop the Peten.

However, that does not answer the tough issues which will force Britain to maintain its troops here indefinitely.

Belize is pinning its hopes on international pressure against Guatemala, particularly at the United Nations, where the issue comes up every year, and where Guatemala has been losing some Latin American support recently.

For Guatemala, an independent Belize could represent a security threat. The republic has only just rid itself of a widespread guerrilla problem and the wild, ungoverned border could present a haven for fresh insurgent groups.

Guatemala may therefore be ready to tolerate the British as long as they keep Belize well policed, while retaining the ambition of asserting control in the long run.

India and Pakistan ready to trade

Pact lists seven product areas for direct bilateral bartering

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
The decks have been cleared for the resumption of trade between India and Pakistan, largely nonexistent since the 1965 war over Kashmir.

The two subcontinental neighbors signed their first trade agreement in almost a decade in Islamabad on Jan. 28. Embargoes on the trade had been lifted earlier when the two governments signed a trade protocol in New Delhi last November.

Under the new trade accord, the two countries will trade in seven items: rice, cotton, engineering goods, material for railroad use, iron and steel products, jute goods, and tea.

They will give each other most-favored-nation treatment in bilateral commerce. Trade will be conducted at government-to-government level through their state-owned trading corporations.

The trade agreement will be valid for a year but it can be extended for another two years.

Cotton surplus for sale

It appears that the first major commercial transaction under the new accord will be India's import of almost \$14 million worth of Pakistani raw cotton. Pakistan has a sizable cotton surplus to dispose of in view of the slowdown in European and Japanese demand.

India has also shown interest in Pakistani rice. Pakistan wants to buy tea, jute bags, and engineering goods from India.

In a related development, Indian and Pakistani officials recently

agreed to restore a direct shipping service between the two countries, beginning Feb. 15. The revival of the maritime link is expected to induce them to enlarge steadily the range and scope of bilateral trade. The restoration of railroad links may take more time.

Pakistan is still making up its mind whether it will want to import iron ore from India for the Soviet-aided Karachi steel mill now under construction. Ore for the plant will be needed by 1977 or 1978 for proving runs.

Russian steel experts have counseled Pakistan that buying iron ore from its next-door neighbor India would be much cheaper than importing it from faraway Australia or West Africa. However, in all likelihood Pakistan will still want to avoid total dependence on India for such a critical resource.

Caution the watchword

Pakistan has followed a cautious approach in re-establishing trade links with India. Commerce Secretary Ejaz Ahmed Naik told newsmen that the agreement was worked out after "meticulous preparation and a deep study" so as not to jeopardize Pakistan's national interests. Trade, he said, will be in goods of indigenous origin and they will not be re-exported.

This understanding eliminates the possibility of India becoming an intermediary for proxy trade between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which has remained suspended since the war of secession in December, 1971.

Though Pakistan recognized Bangladesh's independent status in February, 1974, the two countries have not yet established diplomatic and trade links. They are still seeking agree-

ment on how to divide up assets and liabilities that existed when they were under the same national government.

The India-Pakistan trade breakthrough is expected to exercise a warming influence on their overall relations.

Since the Simla Agreement of July, 1972, India and Pakistan, have exercised a step-by-step approach to détente. They have exchanged territory seized in the December, 1971, war, delineated a new line of control in the disputed Kashmir State between opposing forces, and repatriated the POWs.

Postal, telecommunications and travel facilities have been re-established. Now, trade and shipping service are being revived.

The next goal is expected to be the reestablishment of diplomatic and consular links which were ruptured in the 1971 war.

The more-than-quarter-century old Kashmir dispute would then be the last remaining obstacle in the way of a cooperative India-Pakistan relationship. The Simla Agreement envisages a negotiated settlement of the Kashmir dispute. India controls two-thirds of the Muslim-majority state while Pakistan has the rest.

Chinese nuclear device made from junked parts

By Reuter

Peking
China has developed a new thermonuclear device, vital parts of which were retrieved from a junk pile, the People's Daily said recently.

The official newspaper said the apparatus, which achieves special discharges for controlled thermonuclear fusion research, could be applied in a field which promised a possible new energy source.

Strategic Arabian air base

USAF 'discovers' Oman island

By the Associated Press

Masirah Island, Oman
The results of crab races were the most exciting news on this barren Arabian island until the Americans requested "limited use" of the British Royal Air Force base here.

Now RAF officers and foreign governments are wondering about the extent of U.S. interest in an 8,200-foot runway that can handle the heaviest bombers flown today.

From here, reconnaissance aircraft can cover most of the Arab world, northwest Africa, the eastern Mediterranean, large parts of Asia, and the Indian Ocean without aerial refueling.

Masirah could give the Americans an important air base in the volatile Middle East, only 420 miles from the world's most important oil-tanker lanes in the Persian Gulf and within easy range of the region's biggest oil-producing countries.

Quiet assurances

It could also lead to nothing more than occasional landing rights for U.S. aircraft, to reinforce Washington's quiet assurances to one of the Arab world's few pro-Western rulers that the Americans are ready to step in should the British withdraw.

So far there is no U.S. presence here, and British officers on the island say they have not seen any American advance parties scouting a possible base site within the past few months.

Masirah lies off the coast of Oman, a sultanate on the extreme southeast tip of the Arabian Peninsula. Its ruler, the Sultan Qabus, has traditionally relied on the British to develop his country's modest oil resources and help quell a troublesome Communist-led insurgency in Dhofar Province.

RAF base since 1958

But the Americans also have strategic interests in the area. They have

ensured a close working relationship with Iran, on the western side of the Persian Gulf, and they are anxious to do the same in Oman, on the eastern side.

The RAF has maintained a base here since 1958 under a previously secret agreement with the Sultan that contains provisions for landing rights to other friendly powers.

Big Vulcan bombers, the only British aircraft with nuclear capability, sometimes stop here on flights around the world. But Masirah is largely used as a refueling stop and staging point for transport planes flying to the Far East and jet fighters supporting the British-led Oman forces in Dhofar Province.

Two medium-range Andover transports are stationed here for regular supply runs to the RAF base at Salalah, the capital of Dhofar, and Muscat, the capital of Oman. Any other aircraft are transients.

"We get about six aircraft movements a day, sometimes 12," said Group Capt Keith Egghorn, the base commander. "We have no secret installations here, nothing to hide, just a lot of crabs, turtles and sunshine."

Natural advantages few

Appearances belie the island's strategic value.

It is flat and sandy with a few rock outcroppings, about 40 miles long and 12 miles wide. Strong Indian Ocean currents around it team with barracuda, sharks, stingrays, stone fish, and other marine life that discourage swimming.

Oil tankers bound for the Strait of Hormuz pass on the horizon, 20 miles away, but they cannot approach closer than four miles. Shallow water and shoals around Masirah preclude any naval base potential.

The RAF base occupies the northern tip of the island. Its outstanding features are two inordinately long runways.

Group Captain Hepburn commands 580 British RAF personnel, 120 British civilian base employees, and 800 Pakistani and Omani laborers.

No fresh water

The RAF men spend a nine-month tour on the island and most agree it takes a "very special kind of person" to keep them occupied with games, fishing contests, and crab races.

There is no natural fresh water on the island. The RAF has a desalination plant which supplies 4,000 Omani fishermen a living on Masirah's southern shores.

Group Captain Hepburn says he cannot understand why the Americans would want to use Masirah limited or otherwise, unless they want to establish some kind of permanent military presence on this side of the Arabian Peninsula.

"You don't need it if you have carriers in the Indian Ocean," he says, "not unless you want to lay heavy stuff."

British trade unions called unrepresentative

By Reuter

London
Black and immigrant workers in Britain are under-represented at every level of trade union leadership, according to a report published here.

The 22-page report, produced by the Workers' Educational Association and the Runnymede Trust, a specialist body in race relations, also said that trade union membership generally was proportionally lower among black and immigrant workers.

The report said that although these workers faced better prospects, well-organized factories, better communications still were needed.

Language difficulties and lack of union experience were partly responsible for the present situation, it said.

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sports

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6671
By Bjørn Blikring

Problem No. 6672
By Mariad Petrovic

End-Game No. 2190

Solutions to Problems No. 6669, 6670 and End-Game No. 2189 will appear in next week's column along with the answers to the above problems.

National Open

One of the year's most popular chess events is the National Open, to be played in Las Vegas on March 2-7. Last year's event attracted 301 players. Arthur Bisguier, Norman Weinstein, and Eduard Cefovici tied for first.

One of Browne's wins

U.S. champion Walter Browne gained the American title in 1974. The tournament was held in Winnipeg, Canada, and competitors from 13 countries took part. Browne,

highest rated of all the players, won with the impressive score of 13½-1½.

He had an easy time of it in his game with Chile's representative, 15-year-old P-QR4 gave Browne a quick chance to win a pawn, but Black's development was inferior.

Ruy Lopez

White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	1. P-K4	13. R-B3	13. R-B4
2. K-K3	2. K-K3	14. B-K3	14. B-K3
3. B-K3	3. B-K3	15. P-K3	15. P-K3
4. O-O	4. O-O	16. O-Q2	16. R-B3
5. P-Q4	5. P-Q4	17. K-R4	17. K-R4
6. Q-K2	6. Q-K2	18. R-Q3	18. Q-K3
7. B-K2	7. B-K2	19. R-P3	19. B-K2
8. P-K3	8. P-K3	20. R-Q3	20. R-Q3
9. K-Q4	9. K-Q4	21. B-R4	21. P-B3
10. R-O	10. R-O	22. P-P3	22. P-P3
11. B-B4	11. B-B4	23. R-K3	23. R-K3
12. K-O3	12. K-O3	24. R-K3	24. R-K3

Tal wins a quickie
Former world champion, Tal is winning

tournaments recently. Last September he led a category 10 event (average rating 2480) at Halle, East Germany. The players were all from the communist bloc, with four rated grandmasters and seven rated international masters.

Tal had the highest rating and was expected to win. He did, by a point, and an East German, M. Knaak, finished second, losing only to Tal.

A quick and interesting win by Tal follows.

Sicilian Defense

White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	1. P-K4	13. P-K3	13. P-K3
2. K-K3	2. K-K3	14. B-K3	14. B-K3
3. P-Q4	3. P-Q4	15. P-K3	15. P-K3
4. K-P3	4. K-P3	16. Q-Q2	16. R-B3
5. P-Q4	5. P-Q4	17. K-R4	17. K-R4
6. Q-K2	6. Q-K2	18. R-Q3	18. Q-K3
7. B-K2	7. B-K2	19. R-P3	19. B-K2
8. P-K3	8. P-K3	20. R-Q3	20. R-Q3
9. K-Q4	9. K-Q4	21. B-R4	21. P-B3
10. R-O	10. R-O	22. P-P3	22. P-P3
11. B-B4	11. B-B4	23. R-K3	23. R-K3
12. K-O3	12. K-O3	24. R-K3	24. R-K3

Quotes

chaus leery of pro agents

Fred Schaus, Purdue basketball coach and former coach and general manager of the Los Angeles Lakers, concerned about the infiltration of agents into professional sports. "I'm of saying there are not some great agents," he says. "There are some of them, but some are real parasites. They take 10 percent now and see you later. It used to be that a handshake

was binding. Now it's a slap on the back and forget it."

Singles supply the spark

Ron Hunt of the Montreal Expos: "The home run is worth more now, but the little guy — the singles hitter — he gets things started."

Bradshaw's Image

Terry Bradshaw, quarterback of the Pittsburgh Steelers, commenting in his book "No Easy Game" on the country bumpkin image he had as a

rookie: "Okay, I wasn't the most cosmopolitan kid who ever stepped in front of a microphone, but did that mean I grew up in the backwoods? When I get excited, I don't mind acting excited; and if I love football and Mom and apple pie, I don't mind telling people that's what I like."

Arlidge on 'Wide World'

ABC producer Rona Arledge on why he created Wide World of Sports: "If a man has spent 10 or 20 years perfecting his craft, then I guess we can give him 10 minutes."

Game plan

Into hockey's home stretch

By Larry Eldridge

Those old sportsbooks the Montreal Canadiens are finally asserting themselves over Los Angeles; but elsewhere around the National Hockey League the expansion teams are still making merry at the expense of what we used to call the established powers.

With the season nearly three-fourths over Buffalo has just about sealed the issue against Boston in the Adams Division, the clincher coming via a 3-1 showdown victory over the Bruins last week.

Boston had closed to within seven points of the lead going into the game, and was counting on a victory over the Sabres on their own ice to make the young expansion club start feeling a little pressure. Instead, Buffalo increased its margin, prompting even Bruins' Coach Don Cherry to practically admit the race was over.

"It was the most important game of the season for both clubs," Cherry said. "It will be very hard to catch them now."

Philadelphia's Stanley Cup champions, of course, have been holding sway over the New York Rangers in the Patrick Division by a substantial margin all season.

Vancouver also held what looked like a commanding lead over Chicago for several months in the Smythe Division, and even though the Black Hawks have been pecking away at it lately, the Canucks continue to hang in there.

Time expansion clubs still lead three of the four races, and the only reason it isn't a clean sweep is that Montreal seems to have forgotten how to lose. Los Angeles certainly hasn't faltered, fashioning a 30-11-14 record through its first 55 games to stand better than almost every other team in the league. But Montreal, which has been losing only about one game a month since the middle of Novem-

ber, pushed its record to 32-9-14 for the same period to take command.

Guy Lafleur, who finally blossomed as a superstar this year after being something of a disappointment in his first three NHL seasons, led Montreal's surge as he connected at practically a goal-a-game pace to take over as the league's No. 3 scorer behind Boston's tandem of Phil Esposito and Bobby Orr.

The flashy right wing recently was sidelined temporarily with a hand injury, but the Canadiens

winning hockey. But for the brand new expansionists of 1974-75, it's the same old story. Kansas City is at the bottom of its division, while Washington is suffering through one of the most disastrous campaigns in league history with a 6-46-5 mark.

The poor debut of the Capitals was very predictable, since expansion teams are stocked with castoff players in any event, and they went largely for young ones with an eye toward the future. Equally predictable was the identity of the first victim of this policy — Coach Jimmy Anderson. He was let go last week and replaced by Red Sullivan with the standard comments about a change being necessary for the good of the team.

(The only thing which will help the Capitals, of course, is the passage of a few more years while they draft and trade themselves into respectability. But somebody has to handle the thankless job of coaching such a team at the beginning, and Anderson happened to be the one elected in Washington.



Fred Creighton

Another expansion team coach, Bernie "Boom Boom" Geoffrion in Atlanta, has also been replaced during the current season, but the circumstances were different. Geoffrion, who had remarkable success with the Flames from their very inception and whose colorful personality was the big factor in selling hockey in the Deep South, resigned of his own volition for "personal" reasons which he vowed never to divulge.

Boom Boom's replacement, Fred Creighton, is in a tough spot with the Flames, for at this point in the season they and the Islanders are the only teams in the entire league whose playoff status remains in doubt. To make matters worse, the Flames could easily finish with a winning record and still find themselves sitting on the sidelines while as many as four teams with worse won-lost marks get into post-season action.

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Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at Room 302, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 11:00 A.M. of Friday, February 22, 1975 and at that time will be publicly opened and read.

The work consists of Structural Steel Repairs, William Field Overpass, Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Contract No. 875-SP.

The charge for specifications is \$25.00 which amount is refundable only when the plans and specifications are returned in good condition within 30 calendar days after opening date. The project value for this contract is \$20. Proposed guarantees shall be in the form of a bid bond or cash or bank check, or money order of a certified check, or a treasurer's or commonwealth's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company for \$20,000 payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Change for specifications and proposal guarantee shall be paid at Room 302, 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Contractors intending to bid on this project must obtain Form R-108, "Request for Proposal Form" from the Pre-qualification Office, Room 302, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, which form must be completed and submitted to the Pre-qualification Office for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount, the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive a set of plans and specifications.

Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commission of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws.

Materials and supplies used or incorporated in the performance of the contract are exempt from the sales and use tax.

Complete information may be obtained from the Engineering Division. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By JOHN W. SEARS, Commissioner

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Petroleum-use dip

Washington
Skyrocketing petroleum prices during the past year have cut U.S. petroleum consumption by "at least one million barrels a day," Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb said Monday.

"Present consumption would have been at least one million barrels a day



Frank Zarb

more if prices had not risen so sharply," Mr. Zarb told the House energy and power subcommittee.

Mr. Zarb defended President Ford's energy program, which includes a plan to cut U.S. oil consumption by imposing a \$3-per-barrel import tax on petroleum.

Georgians reject ERA

Atlanta
The Georgia Senate voted 33 to 22 Monday to reject the equal-rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The vote followed a one-hour debate before a packed gallery. Afterward, opponents of the measure broke into applause and were greeted to silence by Lt. Gov. Zell Miller. The margin of defeat was greater than had been predicted, and supporters said it reflected a strong lobbying effort by anti-ERA forces.

So far, 34 states have approved the amendment. It must be ratified by 38 states before it becomes law.

Soviet artillery 'more reliable'

Washington
U.S. Army tests have shown Soviet artillery and antiaircraft guns to be simpler and more reliable than American counterparts, Rep. Les Aspin says.

In a statement, the Wisconsin Democrat said tests by the Army showed that American weapons had

too many unnecessary refinements. "U.S. guns sacrifice effectiveness for fancy, 'gold plated' features that enrich contractors but results in guns that don't work very well," the congressman said.

Mr. Aspin said the Soviet weapons analyzed by the arsenal included the principal Soviet artillery, tank cannon, and antiaircraft weapons in the field today. The equipment was presumably captured in Israel during the Yom Kippur war of 1973 and turned over to the United States for evaluation, he said.

Weatherman links traced to Cuba, Hanoi

Washington
Leaders of the militant Weatherman group were trained in Cuba and in North Vietnam in guerrilla warfare tactics, including use of sophisticated military weapons, according to congressional testimony released here.

The allegation of a connection between the radical organization and the Cubans and North Vietnamese was made in a report released by the Senate internal-security subcommittee which interviewed a former member of the Weatherman underground.

The witness, Larry Grathwohl, a longtime informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, also told the panel that one member of the Weatherman group, Naomi Jaffe, had told him that in addition to Cuba she

had been in North Vietnam, where she had been trained to use an anti-aircraft gun.

Mr. Grathwohl said the Weatherman leaders told him that the Cubans and the Vietnamese were more concerned with propaganda and keeping the radical movement alive in the United States than with actively promoting a revolution.

Soviet author recants publicly

Vladimir Maramzin, Soviet author of children's books, who is said to be threatened with seven years of hard labor for having sent a manuscript abroad, has publicly recanted.

"Shadowy forces sought to use my name in their fight against my country," wrote Mr. Maramzin in an open letter to the editor of the French daily Le Monde. "I love my fatherland, and have always been loyal towards its government," he said.

Originally, Mr. Maramzin was accused of having collected the works of the exiled poet Joseph Brodsky, writes Paul Wohl, the Monitor's Soviet analyst. On April 1, last year, his home was searched for 10 hours, and many of his books were confiscated. In July Mr. Maramzin was arrested. His public declaration of repentance is likely to assure him a mild sentence when his case comes up before the Leningrad court on Feb. 19.

Government pensions soar

Washington
While the cost of living soars, pensions for retired government employees climb even faster.

Overpayments are starting now to reach into the billions of dollars. The cost to taxpayers could easily exceed \$100 billion by 1990. Cause of the overpayments is a five-year-old law that was designed to fine-tune the mechanism for keeping pension checks in step with inflation.

Extensive calculations and projections by the Associated Press show, however, that the law is enabling pensioners to profit from inflation—and to reap ever-higher overpayments the more the cost of living increases.

Here is what can happen:

A federal employee who retired in January, 1973, at the average retirement age of 57 and received an initial \$400 a month could, during the remaining 18 years of his expected life, receive more than \$27,500 beyond what he would receive if his pension merely kept even, month by month, with the cost of living.

He'd get that much extra money if the future cost of living rose one-half percent per month, well under the current rate. If inflation persisted at 1 percent per month, his overpayments would be nearly \$80,000.

Mrs. Murphy takes labor board reins

Washington
President Ford will attend swearing-in ceremonies Tuesday at the White House for Betty S. Murphy as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the White House announced.

President Ford picked Mrs. Murphy in early January for a five-year term on



Mrs. Betty Murphy

the board and to serve as chairman. The job pays \$40,000 a year.

Mrs. Murphy, who had been in private law practice with the Washington firm of Wilson, Woods, and Villalon, has years of experience in labor, corporate, and administrative law and has represented both unions and management in court cases.

She has served since last July as administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, a post to which former President Richard M. Nixon appointed her.

Mrs. Murphy, a native of East Orange, N.J., is the wife of a physician, Dr. Cornelius F. Murphy. They have two children and live in Annandale, Va.

Ford honored by fellow Masons

Alexandria, Va.
President Ford was honored Monday as the 14th president to be a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Ford drove to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria to witness the unveiling of a medallion plaque adding him to a pantheon of presidential masons.

In a speech prepared for the ceremony, Mr. Ford noted that fellow Mason George Washington asked nearly 200 years ago "whether things are as bad as some say." He quoted Washington's responses:

"We should never despair, our situation before has been unpromising and has changed for the better, so, I trust, it will again. If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth due exertions and proportion our efforts to the exigency of the times."

New Americas body — without U.S.?

Cucuta, Colombia
Venezuela and Colombia have proposed the creation of a new Latin-American economic consultative body that would exclude the United States, but welcome Cuba and all other Latin-American nations.

They said the organization, which indicates a deep Latin-American desire to be more independent of the United States, would be called the Latin American Economic System and would not interfere with the Organization of American States "as it is aimed to work as a consultative and communicative body with other areas of the world and the industrialized nations."

The announcement was made by Venezuelan Finance Minister Hector Hurtado and Colombian Finance Minister Rodrigo Botero.



Disarming policewoman

Arlene Egan, a 5-ft. 4-in., 130-pound New York City policewoman, shown at her home in Queens, talking calmly after she tackled, disarmed, and arrested a 170-pound man who was showing off a revolver. The man was charged with illegal possession of a gun and resisting arrest.

MINI-BRIEFS

Turks to cut bases

The Turkish Foreign Minister says Turkey is already drafting plans to close down some U.S. military bases on its soil in retaliation for the suspension of American arms aid. Newsweek magazine reported Sunday "This is no bluff, believe me," Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel told Newsweek in an interview. "There will be action to close down joint facilities."

Croatian group jailed

Fifteen Croatians sentenced from months to 13 years in jail in Zadar, Yugoslavia, Monday, for organizing "hostile, illegal, diversionist terrorist organization," the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

Marathon record set

Dutch medical student Cees Verh set a new world indoor record for a marathon Sunday in Rotterdam, running the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2 hours, 40 minutes, and 37.8 seconds. Ken Young set the previous record, 2:41:29.9 in Chicago last year.

Queen in Bermuda

Queen Elizabeth and her husband Prince Philip, arrived in Bermuda Sunday on the first leg of a Caribbean tour and state visit to Mexico. They received a warm welcome in spite of a general strike which threatened to engulf the island.

Sadat to visit Jordan

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat plans to visit Jordan this week where he may be joined by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, diplomatic sources Beirut, Lebanon, said Monday. Mr. Sadat's trip, which could last as long as four days, will be part of a series of meetings between Arab leaders, reportedly designed to confront them with a unified position on a Middle East peace settlement.

Italian paintings stolen

Thieves raided Milan's Gallery of Modern Art during the night Sunday and took 28 paintings, including masterpieces by Cezanne, Renoir, Van Gogh, Italian police report.

*Lane 21 doesn't panic at rockets

Continued from Page 1

Even when the gunners single out a target, they may well miss it because the rockets are not accurate, particularly when they are fired from hastily erected launching stakes.

Some of the people here think that one target is a compound of barracks for the dependents of Cambodian paratroopers located further down the road from the airport. But only a few rockets have struck the barracks.

Difficult conditions

"We don't know what they are trying to hit," said a Buddhist monk who lives not far from Lane 21.

Foreigners and the wealthier Cambodian inhabitants of Phnom Penh always can leave the city; many French teachers and French wives and children have left and may not return unless the situation improves. The U.S. Embassy is urging all private American citizens to leave.

But most of the inhabitants have no place to move to for long. After one particularly bad period of rocketing, many of the people on Lane 21 moved in with relatives closer to the center of the city. But they found that conditions are growing difficult everywhere. A steady influx of refugees over the past five years has made for severe crowding throughout the city. And rockets can reach any point in Phnom Penh.

Many of those who left Lane 21 have returned. For some it was a matter of getting back to protect their homes and to tend to the small vegetable patches that have kept them alive on limited budgets.

There is no sign of panic on the lane. Its inhabitants greet the intruding foreign reporter with unfailing politeness and patiently answer his questions.

"Being good Buddhists has helped protect us," said Pok Sou, a retired civil servant who lives in one of the largest houses in the area.

"I say my prayers regularly," he declared.

But despite their apparent stoicism, he and his neighbors are not oblivious to suffering. Many say that they do not sleep well at night.

Shrapnel sprayed

While the rockets are not a constant subject of conversation, there is always the thought that a rocket could hit at any time and at any place.

At 9 a.m. a few days ago, rocket shrapnel struck down a 10-year-old schoolboy named Riel Tharine as he bathed in front of a water jar just outside his house.

Another rocket hit a woman refugee named Khon as she ate her noonday meal of rice and dried fish on the porch of her wooden shack.

An Army warrant officer named Ang was cooking his evening meal just before sunset when yet another rocket exploded in a tree, spraying shrapnel into the small hut that served as his kitchen. A piece of shrapnel the size of an American quarter killed him, but the hot pieces of metal left the others standing nearby untouched or only slightly wounded. The soldier was to have been married within a few days.

Pierced pipe

Many people here dig holes under or just outside their houses. They sleep on bamboo slats under the house and when the first rocket hits, they head for the holes. Those like Pok Sou who have sturdier houses than most cram their families into what is considered the safest room.

Pok Sou presides over a group of 12, including grandchildren, nieces, and nephews. At night they jam together under their mosquito nets in one small downstairs room at the center of the house. A rocket is much more likely to strike some other part of the house before it hits that room. On one occasion, shrapnel penetrated an empty upstairs room, piercing and twisting a steel pipe. But no one in the room below was injured.

During the day the inhabitants of Lane 21 have plenty of work to do, and that helps keep their thoughts off the rockets. They haul water from a nearby lake, drive pedicabs, cultivate their vegetable patches, and make and sell palm-leaf thatch.

Many of those living toward the end of the lane are farmers who fled the fighting nearly three years ago. They sold their oxen and carts to get money to build their shacks and make a new start in the city. The head of the local village guard, a man named Chea Keu, recently sold a prized silver bowl to keep his family going.

Living as they do from day to day, few of the people here show much concern over the issue that most worries American officials and Cambodian Army officers: the apparent stranglehold the insurgents have on Phnom Penh's main lifeline, the Mekong River.

8 million tons of salt frozen in Antarctica

By Reuter

Christchurch, N.Z.
A New Zealand university geological party has discovered an estimated 8 million tons of salt on the floor of a lake in Antarctica's dry valleys.

Dr. C. H. Hendy of the University of Waikato, says that there might be as much as 30 million tons of salt in the lake bottom worth about \$77 a ton at current prices.

*Toyland goes nostalgic

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Isaacson says American youngsters are fascinated with tricks, and for Christmas he has developed a "magic hat" with hidden buttons that allows children to perform tricks. His "Baby Bunnies" doll kicks and jumps when a "young mother" tries to pin on a diaper.

Evel Knievel was the hottest-selling name in toys this past Christmas, and Mr. Isaacson expects the cyclist to be in big demand again this year.

Toys generally reflect the adult society in which children live; thus this year's line will include more adventurous girl dolls who ride motorcycles and tackle other risky tasks that should put a smile on the lips of the feminists.

Buyers cautious

Mickey Smith, vice-president of marketing for Western Publishing Company, which produces children's books, crafts, and toys, says buyers at the fair are being cautious. "They are a bit more selective, taking fewer risks than they normally would," he says, pointing out that the retailers don't want to be caught with large inventories, should the national economy fail to pick up as most manufacturers expect it to in the months ahead.

Toy manufacturers say they are viewing 1975 with "cautious optimism." Despite the economy, they point out that toy sales were up 6 percent in 1974, a "pretty fair accomplishment," says Martin E. Birk, president of Toy Manufacturers of America, the industry association that sponsors the show.

Although sales reached \$3 billion, toy manufacturers say 1974 was not a good year, compared with the annual increases of about 10 percent the industry has enjoyed since the mid-1960s. In the last two weeks before Christmas, sales increased dramatically in department stores and left store officials smiling over their light inventories. But the last-minute spurt in sales came too late to give manufacturers the boost they needed.

However, commercial exploitation of the deposits would be difficult because, unlike ordinary table salt which has no moisture content, the lake's salt has two molecules of water to every molecule of salt, Dr. Hendy said.

At temperatures above 34 degrees F. the salt would melt away, he said.

*Arabs vs. Jews in banking

Continued from Page 1

Kleinwort Benson, a Jewish bank, excluded, Rothschild and Warburg from a \$25 million international bond issue for Marubeni, a Japanese trading company, because two Arab institutions, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting, and Investment Company, refused to participate if these two banks were included.

Closing ranks?

There are reports that Jewish banks on the Arab boycott list are now trying to win Jewish clients away from Kleinwort Benson and other banks dealing with the Arabs on the grounds that Jews must stand together.

*Kissinger holds Mideast tempo; Gromyko advised on withdrawals

Continued from Page 1

Israeli withdrawal on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts before the end of June. Calling Dr. Kissinger's visit "promising," he said he had "reasons enough" to expect the Israeli withdrawal.

He denied that there was any rift between Egypt and Syria on the subject of step-by-step diplomacy. This has been indicated also by American senior officials who said after the Kissinger visit to Damascus that Syrian President Assad would like to talk about a five- or six-kilometer Israeli withdrawal in Golan.

The Syrian problem is likely to turn out to be the stickiest of all in bringing about the interim settlement because the Israelis, whose guns are tucked behind three hills overlooking Quneitra in the Golan Heights, say they could move only in the framework of a total peace settlement. And the Egyptians will move only in concert with the Syrians.

Another key Middle Eastern report, indicating urgent preparations for Dr. Kissinger's return in mid-March, is that King Faisal is seeking an immediate summit meeting with the heads of state of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Meanwhile, Dr. Kissinger will be needing all concerned by cable from Washington.

Typically, he has buttressed this effort by trying to get the support of European allies — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn, whom he saw Sunday, and British and French leaders whom he will see Tuesday and Wednesday before his return to Washington — for full reports on his conversations with Israeli and Egypt-

Arab sources say that the issue is not whether a bank is Jewish-owned but whether it has been identified with the "Zionist" cause. From the Arab viewpoint, the banks they have blacklisted have worked for causes identified with the "enemy," Israel.

There are relatively few large banks in this category, and there does not seem to be much consistency in the blacklist.

The blacklist is not new, but is apparently applied with greater stringency as Arab financial power increases. It was a formal complaint by Lazard Freres of Paris to the French Finance Ministry that brought into the open what had hitherto been a matter of quiet prearrangement that last-minute exclusion, as the Financial Times put it.

Arab sources say they do not object to participating as simple underwriters in an issue in which Jewish banks are also simple underwriters. But they will not knowingly accept blacklisted banks as underwriters in issues which the blacklisted banks co-manage.

Normally, while there are seven co-managers for a given issue, hundred or more banks participate as underwriters. An underwriter usually gets 0.5 percent in commission while a co-manager will earn additional 0.5 percent and a member of the so-called selling group will 1.5 percent. If a bank is included in three functions, it will earn altogether 2.5 percent.

Blacklisted banks lose not only a major part of these fees, but are handicapped by the fact that they are less likely to come to them if it is known that they will have difficulty attracting Arab funds. And with much of the industrialized world scrambling for Arab oil dollars, this could be a substantial loss.

When Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith refused to exclude his listed banks from two international bond issues, a \$25 million issue for Swedish car manufacturer Volvo and a \$50 million issue for the Iraqi Government, the Kuwaiti national investment company drew as co-manager of the two last

Bankers embarrassed

The international banking community is acutely embarrassed and happy over the publicity given, matter and some sources even blame Lazard Freres for making it public the first place. Publicity only for even moderate Arabs to harden a stand, they say. In future national bankers will have to exert even greater care than they have the past, not to pair Arab and blacklisted Jewish banks in international bond offerings.

Arab sources say they do not object to participating as simple underwriters in an issue in which Jewish banks are also simple underwriters. But they will not knowingly accept blacklisted banks as underwriters in issues which the blacklisted banks co-manage.

لبنان في العراق

Candidate Bentsen—how to win recognition?

The latest name to enter the Democratic race for the 1976 presidential nomination belongs to quiet, understated, Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen. His task now is to make himself known to an American public largely unaware of him or his background.

By Robert P. Hey

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



UPI photo

Candidate Bentsen—has economic-energy plan

Washington's massive monuments grow smaller as the big jet climbs swiftly, but Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D) of Texas ignores them. Instead he rivets brown eyes on the questioner who had asked what Americans will be seeking from their presidential candidates in 1976.

The quiet Texan who has just become the newest U.S. presidential candidate gives his measured answer:

"There's a very substantial number of people out there looking for someone to make this economy work." He has some specific plans — a lower interest rate, and an emphasis on providing more jobs. On energy, he would gradually impose a rebatable gasoline tax, starting with five cents a gallon, and rising to 30 cents over a four or five-year period to try to cut consumption.

He speaks with no hyperbole, no flamboyance. His style is understated.

That leads to the prime Bentsen problem: how to make himself known. Only 13 percent of Americans know who he is, according to a Gallup Poll taken early last December. Senator Bentsen was tied for last in public recognition among the 51 Democrats considered as possible presidential candidates.

Outwardly, at least, that does not ease the Senator.

Recognition sought

With a meaningful smile he says recognition is a big problem "for anybody who doesn't want to make outrageous statements. If you make the outrageous statement, you can attract plenty of attention."

A millionaire from his years with a Houston financial holding company,

he does not face the immediate campaign financial problems of a Fred Harris or a Morris Udall, two other declared Democratic candidates.

He concedes, however, most Americans will not know who he is "until I get into the first primary, and make an all-out campaign in the first state. Then I think recognition will come fast."

Many political observers are skeptical. With the far better-known Sen. Henry M. Jackson already in the presidential derby, and also standing in the middle of the political road — how can this quiet, little-known Senator with a similarly moderate stance expect to capture the nomination?

These observers see his only hope as being selected the compromise candidate if there is a deadlock at the convention.

Publicly, at least, Senator Bentsen is not pessimistic. He says he thinks he will have a substantial number of delegates at the start of next year's Democratic national convention. He notes that in 1972 "George McGovern was only 4 percent in the polls the week before the Wisconsin primary — he was lower in the polls than you can get in interest on a savings and loan account." Yet Senator McGovern came on to win the nomination.

Most observers view the Texan as a political moderate. The liberal Americans for Democratic Action gave him 55 percent approval for the latest available year, 1973; the liberal COPE (the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education) gave him 64 percent. The conservative ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action) gave him 41 percent.

Mr. Bentsen is a native of Mission, Texas. In the southwestern part of the state, settled mainly by transplanted

Midwesterners. He was graduated in 1942 with a law degree from the University of Texas School of Law.

He became senator in 1970 by defeating the liberal Democratic incumbent Ralph W. Yarborough after

a bitter primary which still rankles some liberals, who view the Bentsen campaign as unfair. In his presidential bid he will need to see to it that there is no resurfacing of this bitterness by home-state liberals.

During World War II he was a pilot who commanded a B-24 squadron and flew 60 missions over Europe.

His first political race (he has never lost any) came in 1946 when he ran for county judge of Hidalgo County, in the Rio Grande Valley. Two years later he became, at 27, the youngest member of the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served three terms before declining to seek reelection in 1954.

Instead he entered business in Houston, became president of Lincoln Consolidated, a financial holding company. In 1970 he resigned his business posts when he entered the Senate. In 1973 he put his assets (he was then a millionaire) in a blind trust.

He is the opposite of the popular Texas image. He is soft-spoken, not loud; gentle, not brash; clad not in cowboy hat but sedate gray suit. By reputation he is considered so cool as to be almost aloof; but in an interview as we wing over Maryland toward New York he is warm and humorous.

His Feb. 17 announcement in Washington made formal what political circles long had expected — that he officially would make the race.

As do other political leaders, Senator Bentsen believes the top issue in next year's presidential campaign will be the economy, with a related issue — energy — not far behind.

His eyes narrow in frustration, and his voice pierces the throb of the plane's engines as he recalls having warned last summer that a recession already was under way and would worsen unless substantial steps were taken soon, which they were not.

What does he want? A loosening of the interest rate — now "the highest since the Civil War." Not enough to "open the floodgates of credit," but sufficient to provide "a stimulus to the economy."

What's needed, he says, is to stimulate the economy sufficiently to provide more jobs, but not enough to send the inflation rate surging faster.

Economy comes first

Until the nation gets its economy in good order, he warns — including control of inflation, it should not undertake major new domestic programs to meet national needs, such as health insurance.

What about energy — what should

be done there? "Obviously we have to conserve" oil, he responds. But he criticizes the Ford aim of reducing U.S. oil imports by one million barrels a day by the end of 1975: "The immediate crisis is not oil, but jobs" — and such a quick drop would increase unemployment and delay recovery from recession.

Instead, Senator Bentsen proposes: ● A rebatable gasoline tax gradually phased in over four or five years, starting in 1978 with five cents a gallon and moving ultimately to 30 cents. Americans and their leaders need "the courage to face up to a [gasoline] tax," he says, calling it the "least disruptive" energy-saving measure for the economy and the public.

The key to his energy proposal, the rebate would encourage some reduction in oil use, he holds, while retaining the money within the economy. Most of the rebate would be provided in the form of reduced withholding taxes; the rest to the poor and elderly.

● An excise tax on new automobiles — with poor gas mileage, and a tax credit for cars with good mileage.

● An energy-development bank to support programs to develop other energy sources.

● To speed industrial and power-plant conversion from oil to coal, a five-year tax amortization for converting to coal.

The big engines of our jet have changed their pitch, and the plane begins a long, gentle descent over Long Island Sound into New York's La Guardia airport. But Senator Bentsen, veteran air traveler and pilot, seems not to notice as he talks quietly but intently about foreign affairs.

U.S.-Soviet relations are "very important to the Middle East," he holds. "I don't believe you're going to get a final settlement in the Middle East without Russia being part of the negotiations." He notes Soviet shipment of weapons to Syria, and Soviet support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What about the tentative Vladivostok nuclear-weapons agreement between the United States and Soviet Union? "I'm pleased to see a cap put on. I agree very much that the cap should be lower — we ought to be working to get it lower."

How low? "Just as low as we can get it."

Brazil: a world power?

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro

Just about everyone in this nation of 106 million people is convinced that Brazil is on the verge of becoming a world power.

It is so much an article of faith here that the only question is when it will take place.

Even a slowdown in Brazil's economic growth, evidenced during 1974 and due in some measure to high prices for imported oil, has failed to dampen this enthusiasm.

And anyway, just as oil prices soared last year, Brazil discovered significant oil reserves off the coast north of Rio de Janeiro. The long-shelved prospect of self-sufficiency in energy edged closer to fruition.

Brazil's military leaders claim credit for much of the economic boom and political maneuvering of the last 10 years that has brought Brazil to its present position.

They know, however, that despite the tremendous confidence in the future there are serious problems on the horizon, not the least of which is the continuing plight of half of Brazil's population, which lives either outside the economy or on the fringes of the growing prosperity.

Impressive gains

This situation came into new focus in last November's congressional elections when the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement scored impressive gains at the expense of the pro-government National Renewal Alliance. The vote was widely seen as evidence of the disenchantment of millions of Brazilians with the economic situation.

With inflation reaching 35 percent last

year, Brazil's so-called "economic miracle" of the late 1960s and early 1970s seemed to be going sour — at least as far as millions of middle-class Brazilians were concerned.

Actually, however, the Brazilian economy is probably stronger than the economies of most of its Latin American neighbors. For a decade it has been a peacemaker for Latin America. The discovery of oil off the coast last year adds to the impressive picture of Brazil's economic muscle.

Enormous potential

This year Brazil's healthy automobile industry is expected to turn out one million cars, the majority of which will stay right here for use by the growing numbers of Brazilians able to afford the nearly \$4,000 it costs to purchase even the most inexpensive.

There are other barometers of this improving picture:

● Per capita income has climbed to \$710 annually, a high in Latin America.

● Gross national product was \$85.6 billion in 1974, up from \$62 billion in 1970.

● An annual growth rate of 10 percent or more has been maintained for seven years.

There is an old saying about Brazil being the land of the future with the added proviso that "it always will be" — implying that somehow Brazil will never realize its potential.

But that no longer is being said. To most observers, Brazil's potential is enormous and, to some extent, already is being realized.

The dark clouds on the horizon, in addition to the failure of the Brazilian economic boom to include half the population, include heavy-handed tactics by the military and a question about when true constitutional government will be restored.

Such a restoration may well be closer today than at any time in recent memory. Gen. Ernesto Geisel, who has been President of Brazil for nearly a year, seems determined to move his country in that direction.

It was his insistence that led to those November elections, despite the doubts and objections of many of his fellow officers.

In a year-end speech he said that Brazil is headed toward "a genuinely democratic framework." But, like his fellow officers, he is not inclined to be charitable to all political opponents. He promised that he would use authoritarian measures against anti-democratic tactics, with the view that the military would determine what is "undemocratic."

"In this system," he said, "there is no place, nor should there be, for irresponsible attitudes of pure challenge to the very rules of the democratic game."

Although General Geisel may sound autocratic, those who know him best and even some critics of Brazil's military rule of the past 11 years say he is the most liberal of the four military men who have led the country over these years.

He is far from charismatic and indeed does not project too well. But none of Brazil's military presidents has displayed much charisma.

General Geisel, for his part, is seen as the most competent of the four — a good manager, the man who brought order to the chaos of Petrosbras, the Brazilian state oil monopoly. He improved the organization's efficiency to the point that it is a model for state enterprises in Latin America.

His years as head of Petrosbras made General Geisel Brazil's leading expert in oil. With oil being Brazil's biggest need at the moment, he seems to many Brazilians to be the right man at the right time.

It was with real pleasure that he confirmed the new oil finds and in his year-end speech said there are "real prospects" that Brazil will become fully self-sufficient in oil by the end of the decade.

The oil find, together with speculation that there are other potential finds in the neighborhood, "is the frosting on our economic cake," a Brazilian economist in the Ministry of Finance said.

"It means we now have coffee, soybeans, sugar, iron ore — just about everything we need to be a major power."

Worried official

But the same official worried that there are not enough trained technicians to "handle all these jobs." Like so many other officials, however, he says that the millions who live outside the economy are going to be absorbed eventually because "we are labor-short."

And indeed, a million people yearly move into the economy. This is not enough. But it does mean there is social mobility in the economy and that it is possible to move from "have not" to "have" status.

This is one reason there is so much optimism here. It explains in a way the feeling that Brazil is on the march, a nation destined to greater roles on the world stage.

"We are extremely confident," says a close Geisel aide, "that our future is assured. We are on the verge of being a world economic power. We have our problems. But we are not overawed by them. Instead, they are merely hurdles in our path."

His view is echoed throughout much of Brazil and perhaps captured more eloquently in the words of the bricklayer here who said:

"Brazil is not only my country, but becoming the envy of others."

Global companies: how great a threat?

Global Reach: The Power of the Multinational Corporations, by Richard J. Barnett and Ronald E. Muller. New York: Simon and Schuster, \$9.95. London: Jonathan Cape, Hamburg: Rowohlt.

By Stanley M. Davis

Global firms are increasingly relevant to the international balance of power and wealth. This book examines their impact with particular attention to their threat to national sovereignty and to economic development.

"Industry has transcended geography," the authors say, and "the U.S.-owned-and-managed global corporations have transcended their own country in interest, outlook and strategy."

This is the indictment, and the authors muster an impressive set of facts together with much facile inference in drawing their conclusions.

In the United States, the top 300 industrial firms and the seven largest banks earn about 40 percent of their

profits outside the U.S. In the world, in the next decade, the authors contend that the same number of firms will control twice that amount of the non-Communist world's assets. The obvious path is toward fewer, larger, and more globally oriented firms.

The descriptive accuracy of this trend is generally accepted. So, too, is the conclusion that the development dreams of the 1960s have not produced the hoped-for balanced growth in the world's poor countries. Instead, as developing countries increase the absolute level of their gross national product, the distribution of the growing pie has become more unequal. In the less developed world, the income of the richest 5 percent has been growing in both absolute and relative terms, while the share of the poorest 40 percent has shrunk.

Roles confused

Development breeds poverty, and the market economy has created runaway global oligopolies. These are no mean contentions. They are concerns of the first magnitude for the peace and prosperity of the world. They are also complex and disturbing

trends. Mixing, or rather confusing, their roles as scholars and as advocates, the authors go on to join the arguments: the multinational corporations as the major actors in the world's market economy are the cause of poverty and instability — and not just in the developing world, but in the United States as well.

The authors do a much better job analyzing the impact of the multinational firms on the developing world. The poor countries are unable to match the power of global corporations, they say, because they lack the three essential ingredients of power that the "world managers" have: "the control of technology, the control of finance capital, and the control of marketing and the dissemination of ideas."

The control of finance capital enables global corporations to take out of developing countries far more money than they put in or leave in. Two of the major mechanisms that enable them to do this are transfer prices (the prices set on intra-company transfers of goods and services across national boundaries) and tax havens (tax-free ports

through which goods are shipped on their way from one country to another, in order to adjust prices for the purpose of minimizing the taxes that must be paid at either end).

Marketing know-how

The transfer of technology flows from the rich countries to the poor ones. This technology is for "enhancing private consumption, not for solving social problems," and because it was developed to be labor saving and capital-intensive it contributes more to unemployment and hence more poverty. The global corporations' sophistication with marketing techniques, they add, creates a consumption orientation in countries that can ill afford such luxury.

To counteract this corporate global power, developing countries are beginning to create effective countervailing forces. The most dramatic of these have been the sellers' cartels for the world's natural resources, such as OPEC, that are offsetting the organizational power of the traditional buyers' cartels.

Other mechanisms such as more stringent and enforced regulation,

disclosure requirements, international competitive bidding, turnkey projects, and management contracts in lieu of ownership and control requirements, are also shifting the power balance.

Developing countries are finding these more effective than the earlier preferred threats of nationalization or expropriation.

Effect on concentration

The authors' treatment of the impact of multinational corporations on U.S. society degenerates into polemic. The "world managers" are held responsible for all the evils afflicting the nation, including recession, unemployment, inflation, pollution and alienation. The authors' thesis is that concentration and globalization of U.S.-based enterprise has created the same dismal conditions that a short while ago were only experienced in the developing countries.

The authors are very persuasive in articulating the inability of the Keynesian economic model to explain the truly systemic changes that we are experiencing in the world economy, and hence the inability of the deriva-

tive (national) government policies to cope with these changes.

This book is disturbing for two reasons. The allegations contain truths that cannot be ignored. But the authors engage in too simplistic a search for "convenient enemies." In their script there are weak good guys and strong bad guys — "the global corporation is in the business of exploitation." They confuse the actors with the playwright, and label the "world managers" as intentional purveyors of evil.

The authors ignore Solzhenitsyn's understanding that "the line between good and evil does not run between states, classes or parties. It runs through every human heart." But they comprehend another dictum: their purpose is not so much to understand the world as to change it, and their provocative book will certainly help to do that.

Stanley Davis teaches in the fields of organizational behavior and international business at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

financial

State jobless funds run short

Empty coffers—
growing problem

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As the U.S. unemployment rate rises, a growing number of states are running out of the money to pay jobless workers their weekly benefits. Five states already have had to seek \$299 million in emergency federal loans so they could continue to make payments to jobless workers. And unpublished Labor Department estimates indicate the state jobless payment fund situation will become even more grim. Before the end of 1975 up to 10 more states could exhaust the trust accounts they use to pay unemployment benefits, according to estimates made by the Unemployment Insurance Service.

Up to 30 states in trouble

By the end of 1975, up to 30 states may be forced to pay out more in jobless benefits than they have on hand and thus have to seek emergency federal loans, Labor Department calculations show.

The first 26 weeks of regular jobless benefits are funded entirely out of state trust accounts held by the U.S. Treasury. The individual state's trust accounts are supported by taxes on employers within each state.

Federal estimates of state unemployment compensation fund shortfalls are "very crude," cautions Margaret Dahn, director of the Unemployment Service's Research, Legislation, and Program Policies Office, which commissioned the estimates.

One reason the calculations are subject to change is that they were based on the level at which states taxed employers for unemployment benefits in 1974. Some states subsequently have raised the taxes on local employers.

Changing forecasts

Another reason the estimates are crude is that the Ford administration's unemployment forecasts keep changing.

Late last week chief presidential economic adviser Alan Greenspan admitted the U.S. unemployment rate could go above 8.5 percent. In the 1976 budget the administration had forecast an 8.1 percent average rate. The current rate is 8.2 percent.

The rising tide of joblessness has



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Jobless workers in record numbers are seeking aid

put extremely heavy pressure on state unemployment compensation funds. A record 4.8 million workers were receiving regular unemployment benefits during the week ending Jan. 26, the Labor Department says. That is more than double the 2.4 million workers who collected jobless benefits during an average week in 1974.

No matter how many states must seek loans, it is considered highly unlikely that Congress would fail to provide sufficient emergency loan funds so benefits could continue to be paid.

Federal funds needed

But the federal funds provided for emergency loans will almost certainly have to be increased. The current loan fund balance is only \$348 million.

In its budget for fiscal 1976, the administration said it would seek a \$5 billion supplemental appropriation to provide emergency loan funds. An estimated \$3.6 billion of this sum would be spent in the year ending June 30, 1976.

But the current government estimate of the loan funds that will be needed may be understated, federal officials admit privately. The loan estimate was made "without a specific number of states [needing aid] in mind," says a man who helped draw up the loan estimate. The states

currently are being surveyed to get more accurate data on estimated loan needs, he says.

Overhaul by Congress

Meanwhile, Congress is expected to overhaul the unemployment compensation system later in this session. Currently state-level taxes on employers pay for the first 26 weeks of regular unemployment benefits. When local unemployment meets certain conditions, the federal government and individual states share the cost of an additional 13 weeks of benefits.

Two emergency unemployment compensation programs were passed last December. One pays 26 weeks of benefits to some workers — including farmers and state and local employees — not covered under the regular system. The second emergency program pays for an additional 13 weeks of benefits for individuals receiving benefits under the regular unemployment compensation system. This brings their total coverage to 39 weeks.

Legislation to overhaul the unemployment compensation system is expected to be introduced in Congress later this session. To date, no such legislation has been introduced, according to sources on both the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Credit card repossessors busy

American holders set
record for abuses

By Eric L. Zeebler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis
Recession? Not for Joseph C. Stewart. He captures credit cards from consumers who abuse them. And for him business has never been better. Mr. Stewart is president of the National Credit Card Recovery Bureau, one of six such firms in the U.S. specializing in credit-card hunting.

If records of the bureau are any indication, Americans are abusing their credit-card obligations at record rates. Requests for credit-card retrieval from banks, oil companies, airlines, department stores, and other firms issuing credit cards totaled in excess of \$7,000 in January, an increase of 125 percent in the last six months, Mr. Stewart says.

The January figure represents a one-month increase alone of 57 percent and Mr. Stewart expects each month this year to be a record-breaker for his 16-year-old firm as long as double-digit inflation and climbing unemployment rates continue.

All sorts of accounts

There appears to be no limit to the income or status of persons Mr. Stewart and his nationwide network of 660 credit card "bounty hunters" are asked to contact about turning in their credit cards.

"We are getting accounts of movie stars, sports personalities, ... people with incomes in excess of \$80,000," says Mr. Stewart. "The economy has



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

made this a whole new ball game for us.

"By and large, though, ... these are extremely average people who have been the victim of rather unfortunate circumstances and who cannot stop spending, even though their incomes have stopped or been severely curtailed."

Mr. Stewart's firm operates much like a professional bill-collection agency, except that it collects "no money nor does it repossess merchandise. It bills its clients for each piece

of "plastic," as credit cards are called by Mr. Stewart and his employees.

National charges clients from \$7.50 for getting an affidavit from a credit card holder that the card is lost or stolen and up to \$100 for an extensive, speedy or costly hunt requiring detective work, traveling, and considerable door knocking.

How operation works

The operation — highly computerized and efficient — works this way: Wanted sheets come in from clients normally listing the customer's address, phone number, and amount owed.

The names are fed into National's computer to see whether the firm has had prior dealings with the credit card holder. Then a form letter is dispatched ordering the consumer to return the credit card.

That is followed by a telephone call to the customer's home from one of Mr. Stewart's 61 staff employees working out of a suburban St. Louis office building. The one-two punch of the letter and phone call works about 80 percent of the time. When it fails, the case is turned over to one of the firm's 600 part-time field representatives, mostly moonlighting policemen, credit firm employees, and employees who normally are paid \$5 for each card or \$5 for an affidavit.

The field collectors are successful about 95 percent of the time, but the rate could be higher. The firms have firm instructions not to "pushy."

"Often, people will say, 'I mailed my card back to the company that issued it three weeks ago,' and then run it to the mailbox with the card as not as the collector leaves. We let a consumer save face in cases like that," says Mr. Stewart.

World cutting back on oil consumption

While talks go on endlessly seeking
energy crisis 'solution,' surpluses grow

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin
While disagreements over this or that solution to the energy crisis bubble on, the world's actual use of oil has dropped behind production.

In 1974 the 16 industrial nations that form the new International Energy Agency used 3 percent less oil than they did in 1973.

Some 7 percent of the oil taken from the earth last year was not used. It is overflowing storage space, putting a strong downward pressure on product prices although so far not affecting the cartel-set crude price.

In the last six weeks, Libya, Kuwait, and Venezuela have cut production to keep prices up.

Europe is swimming in a surplus of light heating oil, used largely for home heating and some industrial purposes. Customers can buy a metric ton of this oil for \$4 less than the oil companies pay per ton of crude oil.

A spokesman for Shell Oil in West Germany said in an interview that the company could lose money this year.

Gasoline may cost more

It seems now that the surpluses, ironically, will force up gasoline prices in the spring and summer in Europe. Refineries have had to cut production of all products to about 60 percent of capacity because of stor-

age and price problems with excess heating oil.

For every ton of gasoline produced, 2.5 tons of light heating oil are automatically produced. There is enough gasoline now, but come vacation time, Europe may have to import gasoline, which is more expensive. And the companies will want to raise prices to make up for losses in heating oil.

There are three reasons for present surpluses:
• Dramatically higher prices in the last 16 months have hurt sales.

Europe has had two consecutive mild winters.

There is much speculation about a break in the price of crude, but industry spokesmen interviewed said that this is unlikely as long as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can keep a united front on production.

Europeans are so dependant on Arab oil that they are reluctant to talk about a price break.

Savings varied

Last year West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and Holland cut their oil use by 10 percent or more. France dropped its use by 6 percent. The U.S. went down only 2.5 percent and Japan only 1.9 percent. Canada increased use by 3.9 percent and Ireland by 7.8 percent.

All across Europe governments have been rushing plans on alterna-

tive energy sources. Dramatic results by 1980 and 1985 are predicted.

In the wake of these developments some top financial experts are predicting present balance-of-payment difficulties from high oil prices will largely over by 1980.

As alternative energy sources come into the energy market, the problem of surplus heating oil could become more serious unless the need for gasoline is cut. One answer would be more diesel-powered cars, since diesel fuel is essentially light heating oil with a few additives (and transportation taxes).

Diesel engine emissions are also ecologically more friendly.



Toyota to curb exports

Toyota Motor Sales Company, the marketing arm of Toyota Motor Corp., plans to curb auto exports to the United States for the time being to adjust inventory levels.

The company said it exported 14,500 vehicles to the United States in January, down 50.5 percent from a year earlier, as part of this effort.

Full year exports are projected at about 250,000 vehicles, down 30 percent from 1974.

Disappearing hotels

The French boom in hotel construction has forced conversion of many small Paris hotels, familiar to generations of travelers, into apartments or offices, reports Monitor special correspondent Philip W. Whitcomb.

New Paris hotels, with a total of 5,375 rooms, either are open or soon will be. All but 800 of these rooms are in the three- or four-star categories meaning luxury.

Responding to an outcry from agencies specializing in budget tours, several hotel chains are planning to build more one- and two-star hotels.

Bank loans at record

European Investment Bank spending reached record levels in 1974 providing loans to develop energy resources, create jobs in the Common Market's poorer regions, and fund foreign aid, bank officials report.

The bank participated in 84 projects and spent \$905 million EEC units of account, about \$1.3 billion, a rise of 22 percent over 1973.

The bank said most of the loans were financed from outside the EEC with a significant portion of the money from oil producers.

Soviets buy U.S. gear

Moscow
In the first major Soviet-American trade deal since the collapse of the countries' trade agreement in January, the Soviet Union has contracted to buy \$28 million worth of artificial-fur manufacturing equipment from Interfur International, Inc., of New York.

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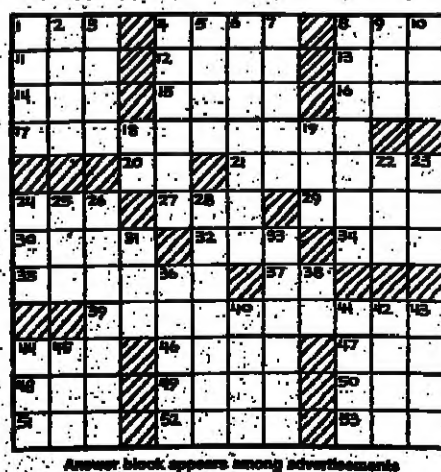
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ACROSS

1. Missile site
4. Check
8. Block
11. Lincoln
12. Passage
13. Lamb
14. Prosecute
15. Russian convention
16. Stitch
17. Poison
20. Spanish article
21. Present crisis
24. Through
27. German city
29. Ipetac source
30. Cupid
32. Burro
34. Tree
35. Gems
37. Sodium symbol
39. Board game
44. Chill

DOWN

1. Free ticket
2. Adjoin
3. Elk
4. Clique
5. Mormon state
6. Blushing appearance
7. Intelligence
8. Merit
9. Amusement
10. Sea-gull
18. Biblical person
19. By birth
22. Cogulate
23. Sweet potato
24. Equivalence
25. Cassowary
26. Stickup
28. Mardi Gras revelers
31. Lilet
33. Trapdoor
36. Splendor
38. Before noon
40. Spouse
42. Medley
43. Sistas
44. Doctrine
45. Intelligence agency



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Exploring Brazil's quaint port of Bahia—a tourist's adventure

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bahia, Brazil

They tell a story here of a visitor to once asked the noted Bahianist Carybe if he was a native of this port city. Carybe, who settled here as a young man and became one of Bahia's most ardent publicists, is said to have replied with a touch of regret: "I hadn't the honor, ma'am." The story may be apocryphal. But it suggests something of the fervent sense of pride that Bahians have for their "most Brazilian of cities."

Much of Brazil's history centers on this. For 200 years, it was the capital of Brazil, the city the Portuguese built as the center of their New World colony. The legacy of the colonial centuries remains in the architecture and in the narrow, winding streets that meander up and down a hillside upon which Old Bahia is built.

Today, Bahia has stretched out along the narrow coastal plain to the north and back into valleys of the hills behind the original city. With a population of 1.3 million people, Bahia no longer is a quiet port town with its livelihood based simply on fishing and the export of agricultural goods. Industry has come, and just now Bahia is becoming one of the major focal

points of Brazil's mushrooming petrochemical activity.

Yet the past lingers. The sweet odor of cacao beans and other spices often is present in the streets near the busy wharves.

City officials say they want to retain the colonial look of the old city. Whether they will be successful is hard to tell.

Already, new, modern skyscrapers are nudging their way into the original city—a situation that brings a sense of despair to many longtime Bahia residents. They recall quieter days, and remember that Bahia was only half its present size and population just 10 years ago.

"We know the problems," says an official in the Mayor's office. "But we cannot stop the growth."

Anyway, there is still plenty for the visitor to see. And tourism is growing. More than a million Brazilians from other parts of this vast nation came here last year, and the number is expected to increase.

Moreover, new hotels which opened recently and others which are to be inaugurated this year are making determined pitches for foreign visitors. Bahia has seven first-class hotels and two more are expected to open this year: the Bahia Othon, a 300-room facility that will be part of Brazil's largest hotel chain, the Othon, and the Bahia Meridien, an Air France Hotel.



Bahia: colonial architecture lines winding streets

Sometime this year, the airport is expected to see the first of many international flights—making it possible to come to Bahia directly rather than going to Rio de Janeiro, some 90 minutes away by jet.

Still, all this presents a major problem. Bahia's basic tourist facilities (other than hotels) are simply inadequate. Bus tours of the city are hasty affairs that show relatively little of the city's charms: For example, the elevators that carry thousands of Bahians from one level of the old city to another, the Pelourinho area, and other old quarters with their Portuguese baroque architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the small boutiques and art

galleries of other sections of the city.

It's also the site of many of Jorge Amado's novels. Amado, Brazil's leading novelist, lives in the Rio Vermelho part of Bahia and often can be seen on the streets.

The Bahia Tourist Board is trying to

improve services and facilities. But it still has a long way to go—and until improvement comes, many tourists are going to be pretty much on their own.

That sort of adventure can be frustrating for many—but for others,

it can be fun. And in a way, that's how the visitor should view coming here. By exploring on his own, he can get to know a little of this old colonial port that retains much of its charm despite the modern look to new construction and the city's population spiral.

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travel

Island-hopping cruise offers pleasant isolation, rare moments to savor

By Frederic Hunter
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

If a cruise clicks with a traveler, there comes a moment when he thinks to himself with satisfaction, "What a way to go!"

For some cruise travelers it is gourmet food that triggers this reaction. For others, it is the attentive service — or the salt air, the apparently endless amusements, or that splendid feeling of being virtually out of reach in the middle of the ocean — happily isolated from the telephone, the mails, the bills, and the concerns of everyday life.

For me, that moment came at 8:30 one evening. Two hours before, I had listened to a steel band concert on the sun deck while my two-year-old son waded in the pool. Now he and his mother were getting him ready for bed, and I was standing in bathing trunks and bare feet, alone on the boat deck, leaning against the rail as the M/S Sea Venture pulled out of Antigua.

The sun had set and twilight was darkening into balmy night. Clouds hovered over the island as we slid out of St. John's harbor and, off across the

water, also under clouds, lay Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Ahead were some pleasant bedtime moments with my son. After that a warm bath, a good dinner, and the choice of a film or cabaret. And the next day there would be another island to see.

I savored that moment. And I thought: "This is some way to have a vacation!"

It was a moment of pleasure that couldn't be duplicated. The next evening as we were leaving St. Thomas I tried to recapture that feeling. But we were already heading back to New York — to those phones, bills, and shorelife concerns. My consciousness of that fact blunted my enjoyment.

If you can bear the costs — averaging perhaps \$100 a day — and don't mind the isolation or the artificial environment, cruising can be a lovely way to have a vacation. If you pick your cruise ship carefully — DAG's Worldwide Cruise and Shipline Guide is a good place to start, also Guide to the Cruise Vacation by Steven B. Stern, or your local travel agent — you'll find high-quality food, service, and onboard activities. And although some cruises may seem hardly more than what one New York stevedore



The sun had set and twilight was darkening into balmy night.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

called "a boatride to nowhere," the itinerary can give you a chance to visit, albeit briefly, places you've occasionally hankered to see.

Our cruise offered four ports of call in the Caribbean. In Puerto Rico we survived the traffic congestion of San Juan — amazingly built up since I had last seen it 15 years ago — and visited the rain forest at El Yunque, which affords lovely views of the island's northeastern coast. We also had dinner at La Fonda del Callejon, a moderately priced (about \$3.75 per person) restaurant in old San Juan which features island fare.

St. Maarten, jointly governed by the Dutch and French, is a favorite of our

ship's crew. That's because you can swim immediately adjacent to the pier where the tender deposits you. We joined crew members on the beach there, and Pauly waved to his cabin stewardess on the way to finding three Dutch boys to build and wreck sand castles with.

On Antigua, "Mighty Calypso Junction," a top island entertainer who doubles as a cab driver, guided us through the sights of the English Harbor where Lord Nelson once served as commander, now and then being greeted — "Hey, Junction!" — by islanders who knew him. On the way back to St. John's he drove us past gorgeous beaches and sang songs of

his own composition, wiggling in the driver's seat.

After some shopping in Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, we took a cab out to Morning Star beach. We bathed and lunched there, and Pauly again found playmates.

So our cruise made a happy vacation — except for me.

Despite their lively beaches and pleasant climate, there is poverty and backwardness in the Caribbean. The visitor can't escape noticing that fact — not reflecting on the contrast between the opulence of his cruise ship and the comparative deprivation of the islands which, ironically, would increase if the cruise ships did not call.

education

Learning languages on location

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

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education

Importing 'real world' to small colleges

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton, N.J. Students at small liberal-arts colleges, located outside large metropolitan areas, have little exposure to men and women in the professions. This academician's life is a decided handicap, especially for students unsure of what careers to follow. Few professors on these campuses have the personal experience to help such students. A program to bring working professionals to campus has begun to meet the need.

Several problems

Thanks to the Lilly Endowment (which provided the money) and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (which provided the work and inspiration), during the first six months of 1974 some 56 professionals made week-long visits to 62 campuses. The "visiting fellows" came from the professions, business, and journalism.

Each campus assigned a faculty member to coordinate the visit. While these varied from campus to campus, generally visiting fellows met with

Visiting professionals help clarify career roles for curious students

classes, gave assembly talks, had dinners with faculty groups, gave one-to-one interviews, and roamed the campuses looking for and having informal talks with interested students.

A journalist who is a specialist in Soviet affairs made several such visits to small liberal-arts colleges. His overall impression was enthusiastic, but he noted several problems. Foremost he said:

"Never underestimate the students' intelligence, and never overestimate their knowledge."

Positive side

A persistent problem in the United States: "Everywhere I have been disturbed at the neglect of foreign languages."

Also, "Students here seem eager for international experience and want to know the outer world, but also assume a four will suffice. They go abroad without learning the languages or history, and some feel that if they get

the 'atmosphere' that should be enough."

"On the positive side, this senior journalist remarked after a week at a college in Minnesota:

"This is a new generation of students. Indeed, practical, looking far ahead, and much less oriented toward the isolated academic framework."

Useful time

According to Hans Rosenhaupt, president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, and Judith L. Finch, his assistant, colleges are chosen for the program largely on the basis of size, their liberal-arts curricula, and relative isolation. Some of those chosen are: Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa.; Wheaton in Norton, Mass.; Austin in Sherman, Texas; Toulgalo in Toulgalo, Miss.; School of the Osarks in Point Lookout, Mo.; and Chapman College in Orange, Calif.

From its own fellows and elsewhere the foundation compiled a list of

journalists, diplomats, business people, futurists, city planners, and artists of all types. Some 500 were suggested and about 200 contacted.

The aim was to find those who were fairly high in their professions but not yet retired, who could relate well to students, and whose depth and richness of experience enabled them to handle small symposia as well as college-wide lectures.

But the success of the program may lie more in its format than in the choice of visiting fellows or colleges.

A week is a useful time for a college to have a top professional on tap. If the campus coordinator does his work well, that time is well spent in class visits, lectures, formal and informal meetings with faculty, as well as interviews with student journalists and occasional visits to the college cafeteria.

Best situations

In the best situations, visiting fellows (and wives) live on campus and dine with students as well as with faculty. They meet classes, but have time free to wander. They make themselves available to student journalists and the staffs of student-run radio stations.

They deal frankly with superficial student learning, while offering ways to delve deeper. They inspire faculty members to read more widely, get out more into the "real" world. They approach the students with candor but with an experience and wisdom not available to academicians.

And best of all, say Miss Finch and Mr. Rosenhaupt, the professionals develop a lasting interest in one or more campuses, coming back again to deepen the relationship.

Parents take initiative—professional artists lead 'workshops that work'

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

"It was strictly the parents' thing." The speaker: James McCarthy, principal, School No. 1, Rochester, N.Y. The thing: An Artists-in-Residence program for six Rochester schools.

A group of organized parents, known officially as the "Parents of the Arts Committee," conceived a cultural program for six of Rochester's 45 elementary schools which is unusual for its scope and intensity.

Last October each of the schools held workshops conducted by five artists: specialists in art, dance, drama, music, and poetry. Mr. McCarthy says they were "excellent—really tops."

Mr. McCarthy explained that the parents had conceived the idea, found the financing (\$3,750) located the artists, and coordinated the entire program. Teachers, he asserted, were delighted with the boost from professional artists.

Rochester is a city "abounding in culture," argued the Parents for the Arts Committee (known locally as AIR for Artists-in-Residence), but only 7 of the 45 elementary schools have an art teacher, music is minimal, and prior to this program no dance, drama, or professional poetry were offered.

According to AIR, the program's main goal was "to instill in the children appreciation for the many opportunities and the beauty of expression which these artistic disciplines give us, and also to encourage

the children to develop beginning competence in the disciplines."

Mr. McCarthy reported that the artists chosen by the parents had proved to be good teachers whether they were working with the children or with classroom teachers. And that no extra money was needed for special materials.

The professional musicians, he explained, taught the children to play on tin cans, pans, boxes, and whatever else came to hand. Improvisation was the order of the day, and the classroom teachers were shown new ways to teach art without requiring expensive equipment.

A description of the dance program in the planning stage is typical of all five offerings.

"The Dancer-in-Residence will conduct at least four half-day workshops at each school with two classes, teachers, and volunteers. The emphasis will be to explore rhythm and to develop movement, dance, and dramatic plays to music. Preview and follow-ups will be provided for teachers and volunteers."

Mr. McCarthy reports that that is exactly what happened. And they now are working to conduct the dance program with the intermediate children, not just the primary grades. He indicated that the dance program had been especially successful and was something the parent volunteers and teachers could carry on with a minimum of help from the professional dancers.

For their program, AIR contracted with 19 dancers, dramatists, poets, musicians, and artists to work with 60 teachers and 1,800 children.

Inner-city pupils publish their own books

By Mary Kelly
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York Words like "delicious," "celebration," "music," and "presents" are fun to learn — and fun to use, they have discovered at PS9 Manhattan. And this elementary school has three successful projects to prove it: a bilingual cookbook, "Favorite Foods to Enjoy," launched in 1971; "We Speak Many Languages," 1973-74; followed by "The Birthday Book," in late 1974.

These spiral-bound pamphlets are available at Children's Concepts, 2285 Broadway, New York.

Children bound book

It isn't that unusual for private or suburban schools to encourage student talent through this sort of project. But it's pretty uncommon for an inner-city school. And few schools, public or private, have an ongoing

book publishing program like this one.

PS9, a clean, newish building on West 84th St., has a mixed, predominantly Spanish population; there are also French and Chinese-speaking children. That's why their booklet, "We Speak Many Languages," is in Spanish, French, and Chinese as well as English.

Their newest effort, "The Birthday Book," resplendent with a five-candied cake on the cover, was collated and bound by children from kindergarten through grade six. Their skill and enthusiasm are shown in festive drawings and poems: "I like birthdays because I like to dance," writes Fatima Masocha.

Pictures exhibited

Most important to the staff of PS9, is that these projects help the children learn. Bobbye S. Goldstein, the reading specialist who initiated the book publication project, says that the

books get the children involved with reading.

"There is so much emphasis on better grades today," she says. "But what we are seeking . . . [through the book publication program] is greater interest in reading. That is more important than grades to us. We want to turn the youngsters on."

And the children are responding. "Now they go more to the library. There they read books other than the one they were looking for. And the program has helped them to develop a better self-image."

Another boost for that improving self-image: The children's pictures were exhibited in a nearby bank.

Another recent project of the school is a 1975 calendar. In poems and drawings, the pupils sum up the character of each month of the year.

"Children forget themselves, lose their boredom, become friendly in projects such as these," says Mrs. Goldstein. "It shows up in more effective reading later."

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THE RIGHT SCHOOL?

Find it advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

home



Fashioning a workable country-looking kitchen

To update a Victorian kitchen, California architect Donald J. Batchelder added surfaced redwood on all trim, an oak floor, skylighted ceiling, and open shelves to give it warmth and charm.

By Karl H. Reik



Photo by Karl H. Reik

Remodeled dining area of a Northern California kitchen (left) opens up with tall windows to garden. An antique oak table surrounded by four inexpensive bentwood chairs, each painted a different color, contrasts with modern globe lighting fixture. Eleanor McCoy revitalized this old-fashioned, Southern California kitchen (right) with Stockwell geometric wallpaper, a modern lighting fixture, and a new ceramic tile counter top. Painted cabinets, a huge commercial stove, and water resistant wood parquet tiles on the floor give added character to the decor.



Photo by George R. Szank

Kitchens spruced up as family rooms

Remodeling's in the air. It's practical for those who want to retain the best of what they have, or acquire. And it's a fantasy trip for those who plan to do it some day.

The Monitor's home furnishings writer, Marilyn Hoffman, starts here with the kitchen and presents two different homes in California — one north and the other south — where the kitchens have been turned from old to new. In an adjacent column she details just how a coming new profession of kitchen planners can help.

A sunny, homey, "living" kitchen area has emerged from the remodeling of a vintage house in Mill Valley, Calif., designed shortly after the turn of the century by West Coast architect Willis Polk.

Mr. Polk originally planned a large, formal house that would be maintained by a staff of servants. The kitchen quarters were typical of the time and included a collection of miscellaneous spaces, including main kitchen, pantries, servants' dining area, laundry, etc.

Architect Donald J. Batchelder of Bolinas, Calif., designed the remodeling, which transformed the ugly Victorian kitchen into the warm, spacious room that is shown here.

Today, there are no servants. The family members do the cooking, and the serving, and the washing-up. They spend a lot of time in this kitchen. Because the rest of the house remains rather formal, this area has literally become the "family room."

Partitions removed

Mr. Batchelder's aim was a living area that was sunny and bright, that had texture and color, and most of all, warmth.

He first cleaned out a bunch of old partitions. He opened up the ceilings and put in a big skylight to let in overhead sunshine. Then he flung a series of long windows across the dining space, to open the view to the garden beyond.

In keeping with the overall character of the house and the region, he had cabinets made of redwood, and finished them only with a sealer. They are the essence of simplicity, and drawers have no hardware. Open shelves make for a workable kitchen.

"I like putting things out where you can see them and get at them," he explained. "And I think the constant opening and closing of cabinet doors in a kitchen is an unnecessary game."

Wood floors favored

The architect further maintained the natural feeling with an oak floor finished with sealer. "Wood floors are a natural material that ages better than anything synthetic," he said. "They take an awful lot of wear, mopping, hanging, and acquire a nice patina with age."

Mr. Batchelder has combined strong primary colors — ochre yellow, red, and bright blue — on walls and ceilings. He also painted each bentwood dining chair a different color. He chose an antique round oak table for his window dining space, with a modern globe fixture overhead

to illuminate the area. An antique clock on the wall lends both character and charm.

For all its efficiency, this is no sleek modern kitchen. Nor is it a "country kitchen." It is a tidy, highly personalized California kitchen whose materials and architecture befit its setting, and the family life that goes on in it.

Updating technique

Not all old kitchens have to be gutted to be updated, says Eleanor McCoy, an ASID interior designer in Los Angeles.

Wallpaper, paint, new lighting fixtures, a new tile counter top, and new flooring can do wonders to spruce up a high-ceilinged, old-fashioned kitchen that has grown weary with years.

She proved her theory in this imaginative treatment of a kitchen in one of southern California's older homes.

"My starting point," the designer explained, "was the exciting patterned wallpaper which emphasized the 15-foot ceiling height, and at the same time brought the room together through a repetition of color, pattern, and texture."

She decided on a color scheme of brown, black, and white. Because the basic white wall tiles were in good condition, they were made to look whiter still by painting old wood cabinets very dark brown.

Linoleum replaced

A new ceramic tile counter top was installed, and a tired old mottled linoleum was replaced with factory-made wood parquet flooring especially finished to withstand water, grease, and general kitchen wear and tear. The parquet is stained a dark brown.

Because of the scale of the room, Mrs. McCoy decided to replace the old standard white range with a black commercial stove which comes in components to make any number of arrangements possible. In this case, she chose six burners, two ovens, pot storage, barbecue grill, and griddle.

The only other new appliances added were two warming drawers and an electric dishwasher.

The designer kept the old table in the middle of the room. "It was most useful in the original kitchen," she explained, "and certainly it gave a focal point plus more work space and eating surface in the redecorated version."

A big modern lighting fixture hangs low to illuminate the new scene.

These California efforts show more ways of giving a kitchen a whole new lease on life.

Craftsmen take up business of kitchen designing

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some 4 million kitchens in the United States will be remodeled in 1975.

This figure will be up about 10 percent from 1974 because new houses come higher and more families are simply staying put. They plan to improve and rejuvenate what they have. The kitchen is today the No. 1 room in the house to be considered for remodeling. Any kitchen over 15 years old is due for an uplift.

The American Institute of Kitchen Dealers estimate an average of \$4,400 will be spent on remodeling jobs this year, except where do-it-yourselfers can manage most of the planning and labor themselves. Others seek the services of professional kitchen space "organizers" who can help them sort out the myriad of ideas, new appliances, and cabinet styles.

Multipurpose room

The "heart of the home" has become a highly complex multipurpose room, and kitchen planning as a profession has come into existence to

help families find the most functional and attractive solutions. These kitchen specialists welcome the client who comes with a scrapbook of magazine and newspaper clippings and at least a basic knowledge of what constitutes practical kitchen planning.

Most certified kitchen designers will quote free of charge on equipment, labor, and materials from plans and specifications you submit. For a fee of \$50 to \$75, the professional will visit your home, take measurements, discuss your family's needs and preferences, develop layout sketches, prepare a budget analysis, and meet with you at his showroom to present initial suggestions.

Finish plans

For a fee of \$100 to \$150, his services will also include finished floor plans and perspective renderings or elevations plus an accurate quotation for equipment, labor, and materials.

Drawings and quotations become your property to use should you decide to postpone your remodeling or to become your own contractor.

Should you go forward with your remodeling plans within 90 days with the specialist who has prepared them,

it is the practice of the reputable dealer to absorb the design fee in the total cost of your kitchen. A few kitchen planners charge for design services on a straight hourly basis.

Three installments

Once the plan and price of kitchen are agreed on, payment is usually made in three installments: 40 percent on signing the contract, 50 percent during early stages of installation, and 10 percent upon completion. If the job is financed by a bank loan or by extending a mortgage, other arrangements may be worked out.

Kitchen planning is a relatively new profession. Unlike architects, kitchen planners do not have to be registered or licensed. There are, however, today, about 600 certified kitchen designers qualified to carry the initials CKD behind their names. In 1968, the 850-member American Institute of Kitchen Dealers established the Council of Certified Kitchen Designers as the industry's accrediting body.

Documentation required

Official recognition is based on documented proof of personal knowledge; a strict examination of ability;

affidavits of competence and integrity; and experience in the design, planning, and installation supervision of residential kitchens.

What does a professional planner do for you?

- Helps you choose from the many options of kitchen and appliance design.

- Takes responsibility for your new kitchen or remodeling job from beginning to end.

- Specifies location of plumbing, gas, and electricity inlets.

- Plans adequate lighting.

- Helps you select colors, fabrics, wall coverings.

- Orders all materials, including appliances and cabinets.

- Supervises all construction and installation.

- Sees that all equipment performs as it should.

The planner begins by asking dozens of pertinent questions about your family's size and life-style, its cooking and entertaining requirements, its storage need, and just how appliance and gadget oriented it is. He will take precise measurements so he can plan for you the most workable and attractive kitchen your budget will allow.

M. H.

The taste of 18th century England

The fashionable taste of upper-class England, from bedroom to pantry, is chronicled in a monumental new volume, *English Decoration in the 18th Century*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$30).

Paneling, bed hangings, tapestries and curtains, wallpaper, Venetian

blinds, furniture covers and cushions, carpets, needlework, gilding, graining, and marbling are all covered in this volume. It embraces the arts of upholstery and painting, plus such diverse subjects as lighting, heating, picture hanging, and mourning decorations.

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coming features

THE LAST OF THE SHAKERS

The Shakers, a religious group famous for their simple and beautiful furniture, are on the verge of extinction. But a vigorous and optimistic community survives in Sabbathday Lake, Maine, where they continue to lead ascetic, contemplative lives. Stephen Webb describes the world of the Shakers in 1975, on the first page of the second section.

TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 25

WOMEN REDESIGN HOUSES, SUBURBIA

Decisions on human settlement, where people are to live and how, have historically been made by men. And, who designs houses? Men. Who spends most of their time in them? Women. Now women architects and many other notable women are beginning to speak up about problems. Fran P. Hosken, an architectural planner and consultant on urban affairs and housing, tells what changes women would make in a two-part series on the real estate page. Gene Langley sketches.

RUNS, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 28
AND MARCH 14

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

دولت اسلامی

المنتدى المنزلي

The shadows have faces

Day by day we walk among shadows, without noticing that they breathe.

They can smile; they can cry; some of them speak to each other. We pretend not to see them; they pretend not to see us. We pass them in corridors, in the streets; we sit beside the breathing shadows in trains, buses, theaters; we stand beside them in lifts or elevators, and in shops or crowds. On great occasions we may even shout among them. Yet we see them as shadows, and ourselves as flesh and blood.

We don't speak to shadows; they don't speak to us.

They seem to move independently; they appear three-dimensional. Is it possible that they are actually people? Why don't we try to find out?

Sometimes we are so preoccupied with the overbearing trifles of our own too-focused lives that we hardly see the living shadows whom we call strangers, those disregarded inhabitants of a disregarded world. Sometimes we understand that they are just as vivid and vulnerable as ourselves; we suspect that they might love to talk to us, even to be friends with us — and we don't care.

To think like this is to identify oneself as a shadow.

Perhaps we believe it is the stranger's duty to acknowledge us first. What if he thinks the same about us?

Sometimes human beings are separated by snobbery — social, professional, intellectual, sexist, or racist. This crown of soap is always too big for the head that wears it; it falls over the eyes and obscures the view. It also makes the wearer look as wise and dignified as a flea in a bikini, and about the same size.

Is anyone fairly ashamed of his humanness? It would be understandable. Mankind is beset by indignities; the body's selfish humor; the harsh practical jokes of our education; the preposterous imprisonment in a sex; the vague or sharp feeling that we belong in a different world; the yearning — acknowledged or otherwise — for heaven. We are uneasy in the flesh. I believe that this uneasiness hints at our essence, which is not biological at all; it is more like an infinite poem in the act of composition.

We are ships that pass in the night (to use Longfellow's perfect phrase) and the bright world may seem dark to us because we belong in a far brighter day. In our brief excursion through mortality, who could feel wholly at home? So we should help each other. We might even go to the extreme length of liking each other, visibly. Visible affection, although infectious, is not dangerous.

To be human is an honor as well as an indignity. Humanity's path winds gradually upward through the dark of time. If the broken road staggers along the brink of precipices, innumerable guiding candles burn through that black air: acts of courage, generosity, tenderness, toil, creativity, inspiration. Countless human beings, defying the whole world's shadow, have reached out to the eternal and have found their hands washed with irremovable light. Other humans, devoting their obscure lives to the obscure, have received their lives back again, radiant. The spirit's flame has many colors, and on it float all the mountains of our achievement.

Compared to our own potential, we are all children. Every one of us needs encouragement, comforting, affection, praise.

I think each of us is a mental universe vast and rich enough — and changeable enough — for endless exploration. How much does anyone know of his own secret cosmos? We are strangers even to ourselves; therefore we belong to the brotherhood of strangers.

I have never found that brotherhood could be revealed or strengthened by something swallowed, injected, or inhaled. A counterfeit — and pathetically brittle — comradeship is no help in exploring our own reality or a fellow-stranger's. Besides, normal human company is not so dreary; that we can endure it only when we are more or less anesthetized. However fumbling and fallible we all may seem, we are certainly miraculous, to be rejoiced in with every sensitivity quivering.

Anyone who knows this is safe from that fashionable sorrow, alienation. Alienation comes from — and to — a social group whose affections fail or hide. Visible affection, even more than law, is the health of civilization.

What if a stranger has walled himself in behind indifference, shyness, deceit, fear — even fear of us? Could anything be more absurd, except our own walls? Yet the ramparts of the mind have gates, and passwords open them. If the words are reinforced by mental music, such as genuine friendliness, a stranger's emotional fortifications may collapse like a tantrum tickled by a joke.

When the mind's unhappy walls are down there is no place for shadows to stand. There are only the citizens of light.

Neil Millar

Einstein remembered

At the end of a lifetime (Einstein) was still working to seek a unity between gravitation and the forces of electricity and magnetism. That is how I remember him, lecturing at the Senate House in Cambridge in an old sweater and carpet slippers with no socks, to tell us what kind of link he was trying to find there, and what difficulties he was running his head against.

The sweater, the carpet slippers, the dislike of braces and socks, were not affectation. He was quite unconcerned about worldly success, or respectability, or conformity; most of the time he had no notion of what was expected of a man of his eminence. He hated war, and cruelty, and hypocrisy, and above all, he hated dogma — except that hate is not the right word for the sense of sad revulsion that he felt; he thought hate itself a kind of dogma.

It is almost impertinent to talk of the ascent of

man in the presence of two men, Newton and Einstein, who stride like gods. Of the two, Newton is the Old Testament god: it is Einstein who is the New Testament figure. He was full of humanity, pity, a sense of enormous sympathy. . . . He was fond of talking about God: "God does not play dice," "God is not malicious." Finally Niels Bohr one day said to him, "Stop talking God what to do." But that is not quite fair. Einstein was a man who could ask immensely simple questions. And what his life showed, and his work, is that when the answers are simple too, then you hear God thinking.

J. Bronowski

Excerpted from "The Ascent of Man" by J. Bronowski. Published by the British Broadcasting Corporation, London.

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[This is a Russian translation of today's religious article]

Перевод религиозной статьи, помещенной на этой странице на английском языке

(Русский перевод показан четыре раза в год)

Никогда неотделимы от Любви

Никто не может находиться вне божественной Любви.

Божественная Любовь это не человеческая любовь, но эмоциональная, инстинктивная, осязаемая объективностью. Не такая, как получаемая извне, но такая, которая исходит изнутри. Любовь это Бог и человек, будучи духовными выражениями Бога, образуют божественную Любовь.

«Христианская Наука» учит, что божественная Любовь — присутствие Бога. Она объясняет, что для Бога все доступно. Понимание божественной Любви и человека выражающего эту Любовь, означает, что человек способен к любви. Благодаря этому духовному пониманию мы можем подняться над отчаянием, сомнениями и страхом и научиться верить Богу как своему неблаготворителю.

Примечание говорит нам, что Бог «может приготовить порою много трансю в одну враждебную». Бог не отталкивает и держит божественной: «Любовь, любое добро становится возможным».

Христос Иисус в своем учении о природе божественной Любви объясняет, что Она безразлична и одинаково проявлена по отношению к каждому из нас. Он говорил об Отце, что: «Он посылает свету своему восходить над злыми и добрыми и посылает дождь на праведных и неправедных». Он далее говорил: «Ибо если вы будете любить любящих вас, какая вам награда?» Для Иисуса были недостаточны любовь только тех, которых он любил. Он наставлял нас лучше осознать присутствие и силу божественной Любви и заповедал нам любить друг друга. Он дал пример этой Любви в своей собственной жизни, где доказал силу Любви излечением греха и болезни.

Мэри Бейкер Эдди, открывшая и основавшая Христианскую Науку, писала: «Иисус выразил утверждение, что он сказал, таким образом, придал своим делам более важное значение, чем словам. Он доказывал то, чему учил. В этом состоит Наука Христианства». Разве, это не то, что он требовал от нас? Научиться и поверить божью Любовь и лучше познать и править эту Любовь в нашей повседневной жизни?

Даже человеческое проявление любви может произойти чудеса когда оно исходит от нашего высшего понимания божественной Любви. Оно способствует объединению и сближению друг с другом. По мере нашего роста в духовном понимании мы все меньше осознаем материальность и ее ограничения. Вакнувшись на духовности мы становимся более способными бороться с дисгармоничными человеческими объективностями.

Реализовать присутствие всеобъемлющей божественной Любви это значит, что мы всегда неотделимы от Бога.

Возрастающее осознание нежной заботы, защиты и жизнедающей силы божественной Любви помогает устраним материальные верования в грех и в болезнь. Поскольку мы все больше осознаем божью Любовь в своих делах, мы познаем, что Ее бесконечная доброта всегда нам доступна. Прогрессировать в понимании и выделении божьей Любви значит приближаться к Богу и выражать Христа-Целителя.

Где бы не была Любовь мир Бога находится так а Любовь всегда так где и мы.

1 Псалтирь 22:5; 2 Ек. от Матфея 5:45, 46; 3 Наука и Здоровье с Любовью и Свободой (Исцеление), стр. 478.

«Christian Science» — провозвестник «Красной Свободы».

Русский перевод учения Христианской Науки «Наука и Здоровье с Любовью и Свободой» Мэри Бейкер Эдди печатается с оригинальным английским текстом оригинала. Его можно приобрести в читальнях Христианской Науки или у «представителя» адгетей Франсис С. Карлсон, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115. (USA).

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Daily Bible verse

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16

Untitled

A blade of grass spreads underground with roots gathering nutrients entwining roots outbranch obtaining strength in association creeping slowly in all directions smothering opposition growth though haunted by wind, snow, heat

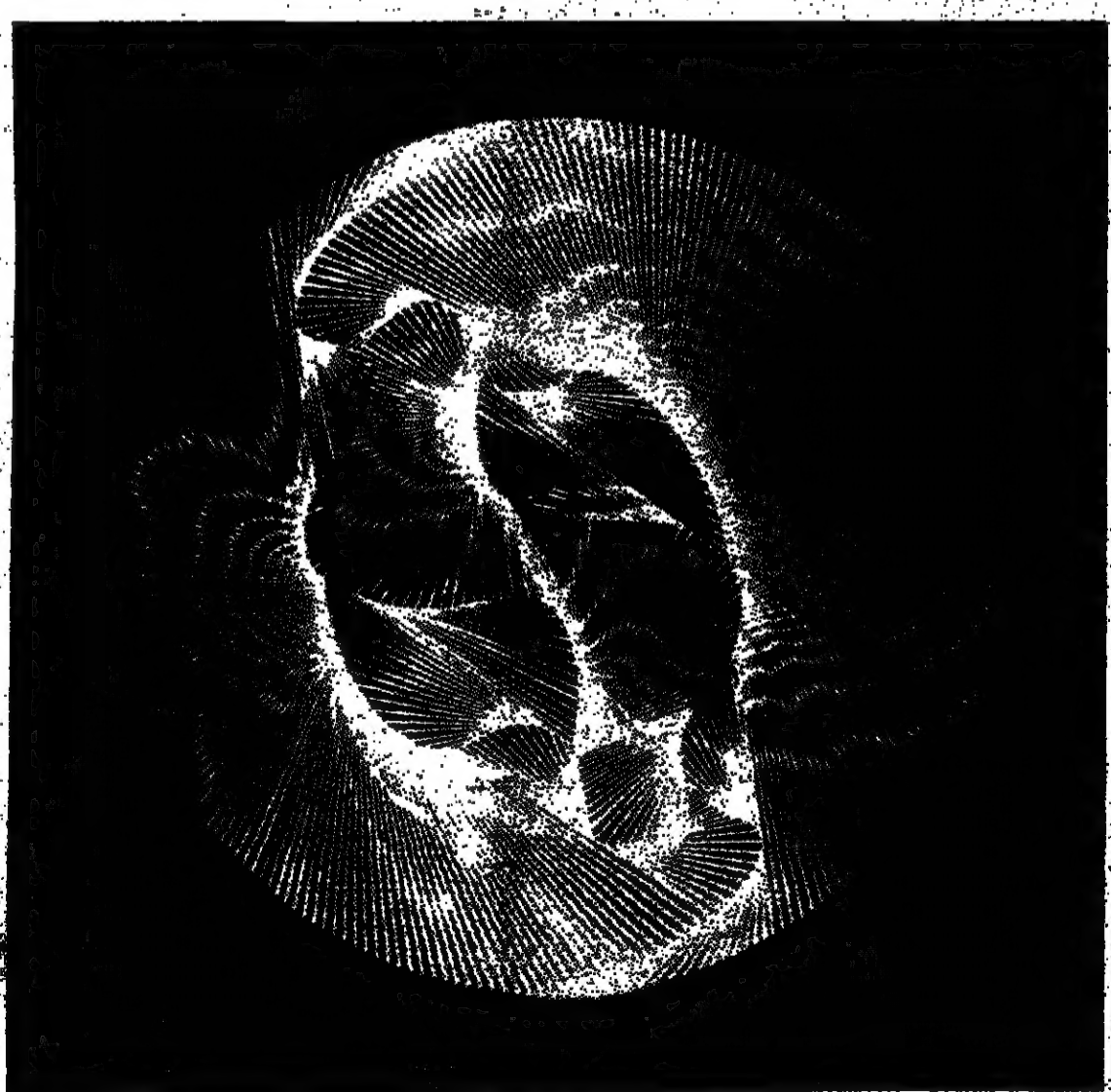
Yes I wish to voice my thoughts I have discovered differences that would enhance the race the first task is to have more than knowledge, i.e. to find acceptance for ideas without another that which should remain in current orthodoxy for eventually the new becomes the future present mores

S. H. Eitel

In affirmation

So is the soul, Unparalleled, Most lonely of the whole, Its journeyings Time charted and its venturings An infinite Manifest. The grain of sand Proclaims it and a drop of water Has fealty absolute, Its minute The minute Eternal of your hostage Breath, your homage Dust And its unfettered bondage, As is the rose unparalleled The soul in trust, As is the heart the driven drop of water, As is the spirit gathered sand.

John Howland Beaumont



"V10" 1963: Glass, neon and aluminum sculpture by Angel Duarte

A mysterious radiance

Flicker, dazzle, after-image — it was the showman's repertoire that fixed "Op Art" as a category for the instant historians. Something, we were told, was firing the optic nerve and tickling the retina. We could see it: like science, we were impressed by an art form that worked, that made itself knowable in quite pragmatic, almost everyday, ways.

So much for the "optical." What about the art? Though corrupted in dresses and wrapping paper, the origins behind works like this lay, in part, in the artist's urge to draw the light into his work and manipulate it to add yet another dimension to the glass and aluminum of the smallest (27 1/4 by 27 1/4 inches) form. The glow makes a ripple akin to molten across

the whole surface of the work, while underscoring the grooves of broader forms; the effect is of a dramatic orb burning with the fires of another planet, a mysteriously radiant work.

Although pioneer work in kinetics — optical effects — goes back earlier, the peak of the movement came in the mid-1960's when artists like Angel Duarte (a Spanish artist

working in Paris), grouped their individual explorations of theories on "the interactivity of plastic space" as he described a show under the label Equipos 67.

"As it is used in these works [light] has two principal roles to play," the artist wrote in "Op Art," "to isolate the structures from their environment and thus give them their own illumination which creates a unity between the light-source and the object." Movement of the work titled "V10" and the dancing light not only worked upon the object itself but set it to dancing — op art's stage act — on walls, ceilings and screens and in this way reached a larger audience.

Jane Holtz Kay

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, February 18, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Third-party talk

The talk of a new third party in American politics serves a number of interests, not necessarily including the public's.

By favoring a third party, speakers at the recent Conservative Political Action Conference registered the extent of their disappointment with what they regard as Gerald Ford's lapse from the true faith since leaving Congress.

By questioning the need for a third party, conservative Ronald Reagan indicated he is still available should the Republicans want him in 1976. And anyone with as much of a foot in the door as he has would be reckless to abandon even a troubled major party for the long, long shot of a third party.

Not that third parties are not an acceptable option in American politics. The present Republican Party itself grew out of a minor party. And third parties have initiated and fostered changes affecting major parties and the nation — women's suffrage, for example, and the convention system of nominations.

But even a former president like Theodore Roosevelt could not win when he ran again on a third-party (Progressive) ticket. The chances for a third-party victory look no better at this stage. So the significance of any such movement would rest in such other third-party functions as providing a safety valve for those alienated by

both major parties; a "spoiler" role for undercutting one of the parties; or a means of nudging one or both parties in directions favored by the third party.

The latter alternative could be constructive in encouraging a debate over issues as the campaign develops. But in terms of public sentiment, the likeliest third party might not be conservative. A recent Harris survey shows both conservatives and liberals declining, while moderates grew from 31 percent to a 43 percent plurality between 1968 and 1974 (though George Gallup found conservative sentiment at a peak last year and advised changing the name of the GOP to the Conservative Party).

That moderate 43 percent might be said to constitute a "third party" within the customary orbits of the major parties. Both Democrats and Republicans need to take account of it.

When conservative Mr. Ford stoutly affirms he will retain comparatively liberal Mr. Rockefeller as a running mate, he may be trying to establish a moderate coalition. If the liberal Democrats, in their newfound power, tilt too far left they could play into the Republicans' hands.

But as the political cards are shuffled and reshuffled up to November, 1976, the irony is that the outcome of the game will mightily depend on what happens away from the table — namely, in the economy.

Ethiopia's wider meaning

The secessionist battle simmering in Ethiopia deserves more attention internationally than it has received. If the dissidents in the northern province of Eritrea succeed in their bid for independence, this could spell the end of Ethiopia as a nation. It would also have consequences for big power strategic interests in the region.

For black Africa, a civil war in Ethiopia would be both embarrassing and tragic. Because of its long history of independence, and because of former Emperor Haile Selassie's courageous stand against fascist Italy, Ethiopia has long had symbolic meaning for Africans. This is why Addis Ababa is the home of the Organization of African Unity.

Hence, in an effort to keep the country together, neighboring Sudan is trying to mediate a peace between the Ethiopian military government and the Eritrean secessionists. Certainly friends of Ethiopia can only hope that effort succeeds.

This will not be an easy achievement, however. Historically, Eritrea has been more separated than joined with Ethiopia; it was not completely united with it until 1962. Deep cultural and religious

differences also fuel the struggle for independence.

This struggle was given impetus with the ouster of the Emperor last year. Two separatist movements have now joined together and are receiving military and moral support from the Arabs, especially such radical states as Libya, Iraq, Syria, and South Yemen.

This development should cause some concern in Washington. The horn of Africa is important strategically, sitting astride the Red Sea with its access to the Suez Canal, the oil lands, and Israel.

If Eritrea — with the support of the more militant Arabs — were to become independent, it could well turn on the United States, blaming it for arming the central government in Addis Ababa, and withdrawing American port facilities. Or, if the new Ethiopian regime puts down the dissidents, it could end up more neutralist.

Given this uncertain future for U.S. interests in the area, it is incomprehensible why Washington has not had an ambassador there for a year now. It is self-evident that the Senate should speedily confirm and President Ford speedily dispatch the newly appointed envoy.

Education and recession

In higher education as in other fields, bad times can be the best times to invest.

Such reasoning might lie behind the increases in applications coming in to some universities at the same time the recession is deepening.

On balance, enrollment at America's colleges and universities still is weaker than campus administrators would like it to be. Cutbacks in federal and state support, lower returns on endowment portfolios, higher fuel bills, and inflation generally, have made even slight dips in student enrollment perilous for campus balance sheets.

Enrollment has sagged in recent years, particularly at private colleges, as family incomes were weakened by inflation. At the same time, glut in the supply of professionals in fields like teaching, law, and journalism have made many youths question whether earning a degree would be followed by finding a job.

Nonetheless, education remains one of the most remunerative long-term investments that individuals or a society can make. It would be a loss hard to make up in the future for America's educational institutions to be emptied of anything like the degree which recession is emptying auto and other factories.

Material products not made now can be produced at a later time, when the economy is in an up-

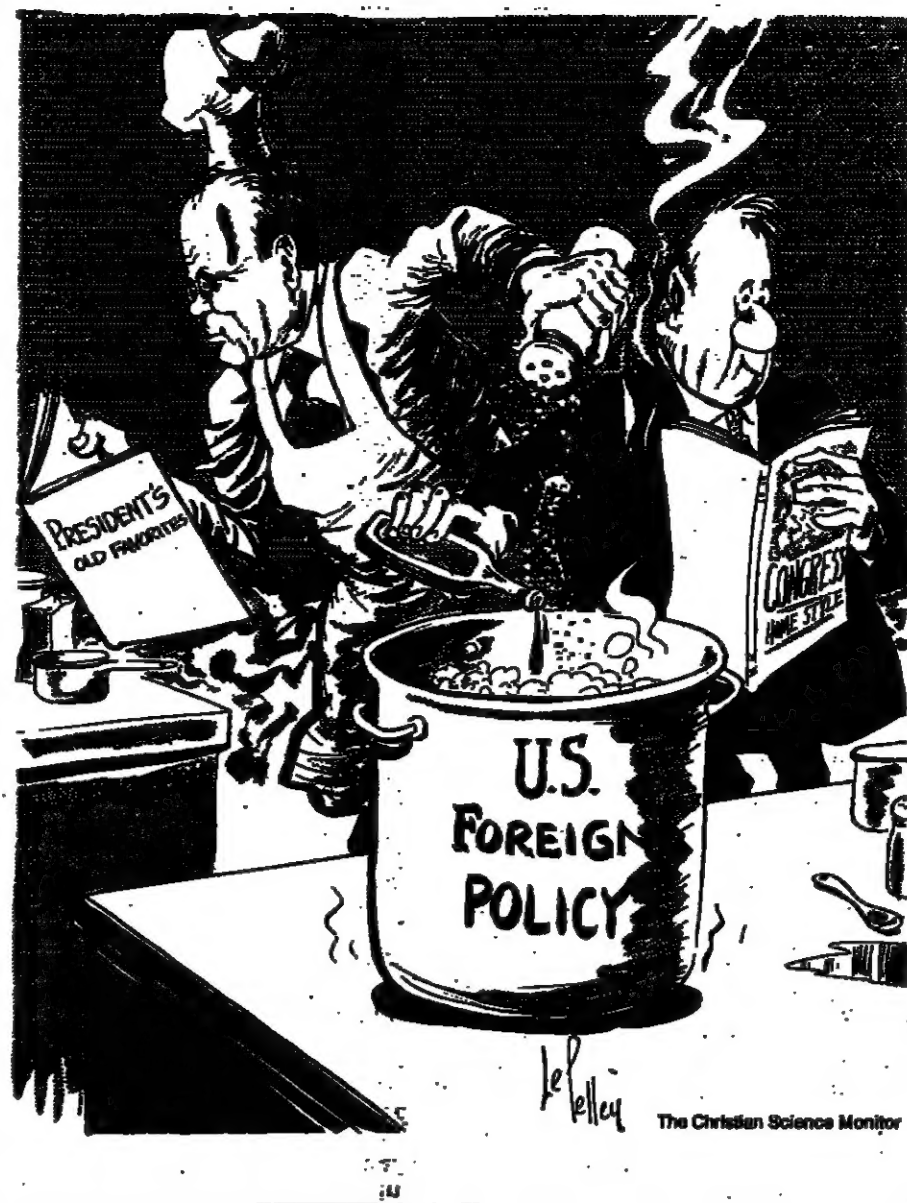
swing. Not so with education. Facilities are not as easily built as factories. And we are all too familiar with the regrets of millions of individuals who lost out on college training during the '30s because of the depression.

Therefore, attempts to offset the recession's down-drag on higher education are to be encouraged. Tuitions continue to rise. But colleges like the University of Chicago are offering reductions of up to 20 percent on summer undergraduate tuitions to encourage enrollment. Other colleges are automatically boosting financial aid to students to offset needed tuition boosts.

At the state level, one hopes that the budget parers for public college systems will adequately appraise the long-range value of higher education and not overreact to the current red-ink threat.

At the federal level, one must commend the closer look which the Ford administration is giving to the implications of its policies for noncommercial institutions — such as how to ease the impact of the oil-importing tariff.

Ultimately, however, the ability of American higher education to emerge from its current straits will depend on how high a priority individual citizens put on it. Thus it is encouraging to see applications for quality colleges increase at the same time that the general recession impulse is to cut back.



State of the nations

Middle East—first principles

By Joseph C. Harsich

United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is once more roaming the Middle East in search of a solution to the Arab-Israeli blood feud which has been the world's most serious danger for a generation.

He is trying to get his solution piecemeal. He is operating on the theory that a small step in the right direction gives the respective parties to the feud more time in which to adjust to the idea of a further step a little later on.

He has already succeeded in getting three steps taken in the right direction. The first was the cease-fire immediately after the 1973 "October war." The second and third were the subsequent agreements on a separation of forces on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, with United Nations troops policing the neutral zone between.

His present objective is a widening of the neutral zone between Israeli and Arab forces on both fronts. In effect Dr. Kissinger wants Israel to pull back about 50 miles more in the Sinai and about four miles more along the Golan Heights.

He may or may not succeed in getting this further interim step at this time. The fact of the effort does tend to stave off another war and gain time for fresh ideas to germinate among the people involved. While waiting perhaps we can all usefully refresh our memories of the elements of the problem.

The state of Israel came into being in 1948 in a war won by Israel. That war consolidated the territory of Israel more or less as it remains to this day. It also caused over a million Arabs to leave their ancestral homes and seek temporary refuge in neighboring Arab countries. Most of them still live in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, in Jordan, in Syria, and in Lebanon. They, like their children born in the camps, still think of their ancestral villages as home and still dream of returning someday to those villages.

Israel took some further Arab territory during the 1966 war and then overran the Sinai peninsula but withdrew under UN and U.S. pressure more or less to the 1948 frontiers. All of the Sinai was again overrun in the 1967 war, all of West Bank Jordan was

seized, and the Israelis ended up on the Golan Heights. They still hold most of this territory which they overran in 1967.

There can be no peace so long as Israel continues to hold the bulk of the 1967 conquests. UN Resolution 242, supported by the U.S., calls for withdrawal from occupied territories.

Nor can there be peace unless the Arabs accept the permanence of the state of Israel and enter into a formal peace settlement with it.

Thus the ultimate settlement must include Arab acceptance of an Israel which returns to its pre-1967 frontiers.

But Israel refuses to withdraw further without some measure of acceptance by the Arabs. And the Arab governments find it difficult to recognize Israel until Israel gives up its conquests.

And then there are the refugees who believe that they have been driven wrongly from their own homeland. There is great sympathy for them in all Muslim countries, and particularly in the neighboring Arab countries.

Egypt would probably make peace with Israel tomorrow were it not for its commitments to the refugees and to Syria. Egypt is bound both by honor and by contract to refrain from any separate peace. Jordan has long been ready for a peace treaty with Israel. The Syrian Government probably dare not conclude peace without regaining most of the Golan Heights, but Israel would find relinquishing those heights extremely difficult, perhaps impossible.

The obstacles are high. But the Arabs have much to gain from peace. Both Egypt and Syria are ripe with plans for economic development for which peace is necessary. And Israel cannot forever live as an armed camp. Its economy survives today only with substantial American economic support in addition to weapons. Oil provides the Arabs with unlimited funds. Israel, with about 2,700,000 Jews, is surrounded by 48 million Arabs in adjoining countries and beyond that, by the whole world of Islam.

Forces pushing both sides toward peace are impressive and must sooner or later prevail over the obstacles.

Mirror of opinion

Dangerous cargoes

The Air Line Pilots Association has imposed an embargo against flying aircraft which carry hazardous substances. The embargo clearly is justified. Shippers, the U.S. Department of Transportation and the airline companies have taken far too little action to remedy the frightening problem of shipment by air, without adequate safeguards, of caustic, flammable, radioactive, explosive and poisonous substances. A new law signed by the President a month ago was supposed to put teeth into federal regulation of hazardous cargoes, but the usual bureaucratic inertia prevails, and little is being done. The pilots are not

being unreasonable; for instance, they are willing to carry radioactive materials for medical use, or other emergency cargoes, even when some danger may be involved. In fact, the pilots appear to be the most reasonable of all those involved in the hazardous cargo problem, and their action can only be described as a highly responsible one set against the background of near criminal irresponsibility on the part of the agencies and companies who though charged with solving the problem, are instead sitting on their hands.

— The Sun (Baltimore)

Let's think

Britain today

By Erwin D. Canham

We spent a recent week in London, just at the height of the process by which Margaret Thatcher was elected leader of the Conservative Party, and we were amazed by many things.

We were, of course, hit by the tremendous impact of inflation of prices since our last visit a year before. More impressive, though, was the aplomb of the people in the face of these prices. The shops and restaurants were full, the highways were jammed, there was every sign of an affluent society. These casual observations no doubt confirm the unwisdom of drawing hasty conclusions.

Britain is manifestly going through a succession of severe challenges: the restoration of a viable economy; the strengthening of efficient production and trade; the balancing of power between trade unions, capitalists, government and — above all — the long-suffering consumer. There is the "Celtic revolt": the demand for greater autonomy if not independence for the Scots and the Welsh, plus the tragic problems of the Northern Irish. There is the unresolved issue of the Common Market, although the tides seem to be flowing in favor of continued British participation in Europe.

Hopes tied to oil

A great deal of hope for the British future is pinned on North Sea oil and gas. Weather, technical problems, and soaring costs have somewhat darkened these hopes, but they still exist and seem to have a rational basis.

The British continuously display many attitudes which are important in a civilized and comfortable world. People are considerate of one another, the ordinary affairs of life are agreeably conducted. The "work ethic" is to some degree subordinate to personal development and choice. Maybe we are seeing the "post-industrial society" in action: a time when it is not necessary to work five or six or even seven days a week to get by. A British minter (quoted in the Saturday Review) put it succinctly when asked why he worked only four

days a week. He said it was because he could not get by on three.

Elders' consensus

Many British attitudes were illustrated in the election of Mrs. Thatcher, the first woman to lead a major party in a major Western nation. Since the earliest days of the political party system, Conservative Party leaders had been chosen by a mysterious consensus of the elder statesmen, often meeting at the Carlton Club. Many private organizations of the Western world work in this way. Somehow influential voices are heard, somehow everybody "knows" who should be leader.

But the process is not democratic. It is certainly establishmentarian and may be elitist. So a few years ago former Earl Home (pronounced Hume), who gave up his title to serve his party in the House of Commons and has now been restored to the picturesque designation of Lord Home of the Hirsel, was delegated to draw up an electoral scheme. He devised a plan by which, after certain consultations with the constituency, the Conservative members of Parliament would elect their leader through not just one, or two, but maybe three ballots.

Majority needed

Mrs. Thatcher won the first ballot thus forcing retirement of form Prime Minister Edward Heath party leader, but she did not get a stipulated majority. Four other candidates poured in, and there was danger the second and third ballots would lead to fiasco and the party would become a laughingstock. In the end, though, a substantial majority swung to Mrs. Thatcher's skillfully managed campaign and she is now the paragon of Democracy has worked.

The episode shows conflict between the traditional, which worked for generations but with some defects, and a new plan which almost did work but was salvaged. In any way, it is the evolution of life in Britain today.

Readers write

'Watergate profiteers'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Another view of Boston University actions and your editorial moralizing may not be of interest, but so that you don't forget that you have many readers in the far West, here goes.

We don't disagree with BU's right to cancel a lecture [by Ronald Ziegler] nor yours for supporting. We abhor the Watergate mess. What bothers us is that the students' objection is to a "deceitful person" speaking from a public platform. Then we are bothered by the editorial writer who speaks of proportion and moral conscience and whether anyone ought to profit from wrongdoing. We wonder where you people were when you reelected a senator to speak on a public platform who has been less than truthful and has indeed covered up a scandal.

One last shot I can't resist. Speaking of Watergate profiteers, it seems to us and many others that the news media have indeed been one of the profiteers. Days, months, and years of juicy news.

Enlist, Wash.

B. L. Carter

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to commend you on your good common sense in your timely editorial, "Watergate profiteers." With a grandson in college and others growing up, I am deeply grateful for your views on this vital subject, now.

Dean Wicklein of Boston University and the students have indeed set a national precedent for colleges around the country.

These immoral standards of becoming rich from Watergate cover-ups, or as you so wisely stated, "exploitative scandals of the past," must be halted.

It has an evil effect on the young and sets a bad example for all people. "Crime is contagious, it breeds contempt for law." — Brandeis.

Jamaica, N.Y. Mrs. T. F. Adelsberg.

In defense of India

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Time and again the same hue and cry is heard, as reflected in D. C. Kalbfell's letter, part of which was laced with satirical remarks on the state of democracy in India.

If India were a practicing Communist country problems such as corruption would not arise or would be swept under the rug. Under a democratic system everything has to go through the due process of law and miracles cannot be worked out overnight.

There has been a remarkable progress in India in various sectors during the short span of 27 years since independence. Obviously Mr. Kalbfell is unable to think beyond ball-bearing plants and bombs.

Lastly, my thanks to newspapers such as the Monitor for projecting the image of India to the American people, but for which India would have been cast into oblivion.

R. Chandramouli

Aid to Saigon

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial called Congress to send another \$300 million in military aid to the Saigon government "in support of the principle of self-determination."

During 1974 the United States provided some 85 percent of the Thieu government's resources, making it government along with Lon Nol's Cambodia more dependent on outside funding than any others in the world. How will sending hundreds of millions more to Saigon in any way further the "principle of self-determination"?

One also wonders how you expect \$300 million to accomplish today what over \$150 billion in direct U.S. expenditures failed to achieve in the period before the Paris agreement.

Finally, you cited Soviet and Chinese aid to North Vietnam as justification for increased military aid to Thieu. In fact, the Soviet Union and China in 1974 slashed military aid to Hanoi almost in half, according to military analysts in Saigon. Based on Defense Intelligence Agency figures for 1973 — and including in the U.S. Saigon total some \$200 to \$400 million of the incremental cost of U.S. forces in Thailand and the Seventh Fleet related to the phase-down of the Indochina conflict — U.S. military aid and expenditures on South Vietnam last year were five times as large as military aid to Hanoi from the Soviet Union and China combined.

James R. Morrell
Indochina Resource Center
Washington

Arms for the Mideast

To The Christian Science Monitor:

President Ford talks about a potential use of force against the oil producing countries to avert strangulation of the West. But at the same time our government sells missiles and bombers worth billions of dollars to the Arab sheikhs.

A new Arab-Israeli war seems imminent, but we are selling to both sides of the conflict the most destructive weapons.

Is it the American dream to become merchants of death?

If détente has any value at all, an agreement should be reached by both East and West to prevent any more arms shipments to the Middle East, and thus forestall a new blood bath there.

Fairfax, Calif. Max Weissenberg

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.